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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 284

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

LABOR MINISTERS CONFERENCE ENDS IN BAGHDAD

OW170015 Beijing XINHUA in English 1904 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Dec (XINHUA)--The four-day second conference of labour ministers of nonaligned and developing countries ended here yesterday evening.

The conference strongly condemned Israel for its continued occupation of Palestine and other Arab territories, its establishment of Jewish settlements in occupied Arab territories, and for its wanton actions in destroying people's houses, plundering people's lands and suppressing Arab workers.

It took to task Israeli intensified aggression in southern Lebanon, demanding that Israel stop this aggression immediately to guarantee Lebanon's security, stability and integrity.

The conference also attacked Israel's decision to annex the Golan Heights and its bombing of nuclear installations in Iraq.

The conference accused the South African racist regime of continuously pursuing the policy of illegal occupation, repeatedly violating U.N. resolutions on Namibia and carrying out inhuman acts to suppress the working class.

The conference issued a declaration of principles and purposes, stressing the necessity to seek a common programme and suitable methods based on the willingness of the non-aligned and developing countries so as to serve people's interests and economic development.

The declaration laid emphasis on the importance of cooperation among the non-aligned and developing countries. It pointed out the need to set up joint organizations to strengthen economic and social cooperation in the fields of labour and the development of human resources, to exchange scientific-technical information and thesis; and to carry out technical cooperation.

The conference announced a working programme to realize job training and cooperation on labour protection.

Attending the conference were delegations from 71 countries, international and regional specialized organizations. The next conference was decided to be held in Peru.

CSO: 4000/69

EGYPT'S MUBARAK CONCLUDES VISIT TO OMAN

OW180023 Beijing XINHUA in English 1833 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Cairo, February 17 (XINHUA)--Egyptian President Husni Mubarak returned here today after a 24-hour visit to Oman, his first Arab trip since taking office last October.

In a joint communique issued here and in Muscat today, Sultan Qabus of Oman said he supported President Mubarak's efforts to obtain "a just and comprehensive peace" in the Middle East. Mubarak's policies will help secure the Palestinians' rights and will provide security and stability to the region, he said.

Mubarak announced in the communique his support for the role played by the Gulf Cooperation Council in maintaining stability and security in the area.

According to the communique, Qabus accepted an invitation by Mubarak to visit Egypt. The date of the visit was not scheduled.

Oman, Sudan and Somalia were the only Arab countries not to sever diplomatic relations with Cairo after slain President Anwar Sadat signed the Camp David peace agreement with Israel in 1978.

During a visit to Washington this month, Mubarak urged the U.S. President Ronald Reagan to increase military aid to the countries.

CSO: 4000/69

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UNSC PRESIDENT REPORTS ON INDEPENDENCE OF CISKEI

OW160821 Beijing XINHUA in English 0715 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] United Nations, 15 Dec (XINHUA)--The security council this evening adopted a statement by its president saying the security council "condemns the purported proclamation of the 'independence' of the Ciskei and declares it totally invalid."

"The security council does not recognize the so-called 'independent homelands' in South Africa," the statement declared.

"This action by the South African regime, following similar proclamations in the case of the Transkei, Bophuthatswana and Venda, denounced by the international community, is designed to divide and dispossess the African people and establish client states under its domination in order to perpetuate apartheid," the statement pointed out.

The statement stressed that "it further aggravates the situation in the region and hinders international efforts for just and lasting solutions."

The statement said, "The security council calls upon all governments to deny any form of recognition to the so-called 'independent' Bantustans, to refrain from any dealings with them, to reject travel documents issued by them, and urges governments of member states to take effective measures within their constitutional framework to discourage all individuals, corporations and other institutions under their jurisdiction from having any dealings with the so-called 'independent' Bantustans."

CSO: 4000/69

EUROGROUP CHAIRMAN DISCUSSES IMPROVING NATO'S DEFENSE

OW181717 Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] Brussels, 18 Dec (XINHUA)--Diogo Freitas do Amaral, current chairman of the Eurogroup of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, called for "improving NATO's defense in Europe and the role of Eurogroup."

Amaral's call was contained in an article written by him and published in the December issue of NATO REVIEW.

Amaral, who is also the Portuguese deputy prime minister and defense minister, wrote that Eurogroup will continue just like the past 13 years to strengthen the European input into NATO's defense capabilities. He also wrote that Eurogroup will work toward maintaining the highest level of cohesion and solidarity between the European and North American partners in the alliance.

Amaral wrote that he is appreciative of the presence of Canadian and U.S. troops in Europe and their reinforcement of the European theater during tension or war. He pointed out that the mutual interests which the European and North American nations share in NATO constitute "the keystone to the solidarity of the alliance."

Close political, economic and military links between allies on both sides of the Atlantic are indispensable and irreplaceable, he noted.

CSO: 4000/69

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ZIMBABWE'S MANGWENDE HONORS BRITAIN'S CARRINGTON

OW261614 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Salisbury, 26 Feb (XINHUA)--Zimbabwean Foreign Minister Witness Mangwende said here Thursday Zimbabwe cannot be neutral on crucial issues of liberation.

Speaking at a dinner Thursday in honor of British Foreign Minister Lord Carrington, who arrived here Thursday, Mangwende said as people in South Africa, Namibia and other countries remain under the yoke of colonialism and racism, Zimbabwe's freedom is seriously threatened.

Zimbabwe cannot be neutral on crucial issues of liberation, he said.

Mangwende also condemned the South African racist regime for conspiring to overthrow the Zimbabwean Government.

In his speech, Carrington said that there would be no negotiated settlement, ceasefire, elections or independence in Namibia unless the essential interests of all parties have been taken into account. Zimbabwe's example is of "the greatest relevance to negotiations" on Namibia's independence.

Mangwende thanked Britain for assisting Zimbabwe's new political, economic and social order and expressed "special gratitude" to Britain for helping Zimbabwe build a national army loyal to Zimbabwean Government.

Carrington said, "I hope that you will agree that our record so far has been a good one, but you will not find us complacent or looking for laurels to rest on."

CSO: 4000/69

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PAKISTAN REGRETS DEFERMENT OF SATHE VISIT

OW251638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1524 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Islamabad, 25 Feb (XINHUA)--The Pakistan Government today said it regretted the Indian Government's decision to defer a forthcoming visit to Islamabad by Indian Foreign Secretary R. D. Sathe because of a reference to the Kashmir issue by a Pakistani delegate at a recent human rights commission in Geneva.

A statement issued here today by a spokesman of the foreign office said that the statement made by the delegate from Pakistan was moderate reiteration of Pakistan's position on Jammu and Kashmir as recognised by both India and Pakistan under the Simla agreement.

The statement said, "The government of Pakistan is committed to the objective of establishing lasting peace and good neighborly relations with India. It believes that no other consideration should be permitted to impede the continuation of the Indo-Pakistan dialogue which began with so much hope and which holds so much promise for the future relationship between the two countries."

Sathe was due here March 1 to hold talks with Pakistani Foreign Secretary (Riaz Piracha). The talks were to continue dialogue on a no-war pact held in January in New Delhi by the countries' foreign ministers.

CSO: 4000/69

EGYPT'S 'ALI RULES OUT PALESTINIAN CONCESSION

OW191712 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Cairo, February 19 (XINHUA)--Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali told visiting Israeli journalists here Thursday that Egypt will not make any concessions concerning Jerusalem and the Palestinian issue, according to local news reports today.

'Ali told the group of 13 Israeli journalists who arrived here February 14 that the situation which Israel is trying to impose in the West Bank and Gaza is not acceptable.

'Ali said Egypt wants to find "a just solution" that will protect the rights of the Palestinians.

"As soon as the Palestinian issue is solved," 'Ali said, "the whole Middle East will be able to devote all activities to the development of its countries and protect itself against outside imminent dangers."

'Ali also said Egypt will not seek a separate settlement in the Middle East and said the Palestinians and the Jordanians should be included in the peace process. He said that the day Israel withdraws completely from Sinai on April 25, should not be taken as a deadline for the Palestinian autonomy talks.

'Ali disclosed that President Mubarak will visit Israel in March.

He also said Egypt is a link between Israel and the moderate Arab countries and that Oman can play a role concerning the Arab rapprochement "when the Arabs become aware that their return to Egypt is a necessity for peace and security."

CSO: 4000/69

ARAB AMERICANS CONDEMNS GOLAN HEIGHTS ANNEXATION

OW170421 Beijing XINHUA in English 0250 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Washington, 16 Dec (XINHUA)--The National Association of Arab Americans [NAAA] today called for "unequivocal rejection" by the United States of Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights.

The U.S. Government should declare that the annexation is illegal and affirm U.S. support for Syria's sovereign rights over all its territory including the Golan Heights. It should suspend the 2.2 billion dollar U.S. aid to Israel and rescind the recently signed memorandum of understanding with Israel on strategic cooperation, the NAAA urged in a statement issued at a press conference here today.

Israel has deliberately flaunted the letter and spirit of the Camp David accords and in so doing has clearly exhibited an unwillingness to negotiate a comprehensive peace settlement with all its Arab neighbors, the statement contended.

"The annexation of the Golan Heights is an attempt by Israel to intimidate Egypt and create a pretext for Israel to renege on its commitment to return the last portion of the Sinai, the statement said.

It is time for President Reagan and congress to stand up and say that Israel has gone too far. "Failure of the Reagan administration and congress to respond strongly to the annexation of the Golan Heights will result in further bloodshed of innocent people and will prolong the day when peace can finally be achieved in the Middle East," the statement concluded.

CSO: 4000/69

KUWAIT DESIRES ARAB RAPPROCHEMENT WITH EGYPT

OW201619 Beijing XINHUA in English 1605 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] Kuwait, February 20 (XINHUA)--Egypt is an important and powerful part of the Arab nation and it is "our hope that reasons which kept Egypt outside the Arab fold will vanish," said Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh as-Sabah al-Ahmad.

In an exclusive interview with the Beirut newspaper AN-NAHAR ARAB-INTERNATIONAL published today, as-Sabah reiterated Kuwait's support for the Saudi Arabian eight-point plan for a Middle East peace and regarded it as a sound basis for putting an end to the Arab disputes and solving the Palestinian problem.

In an indirect criticism at the United States, as-Sabah said, "The main threat, which faces the Gulf, the whole area and all Arab and Islamic states, is Israel." Only when the Arabs close their ranks and thrash out their differences, will those who obstinately support Israel give it serious consideration.

The present Gulf situation is stable, he said. The fundamental principles agreed upon at the recent Gulf defense ministers conference include the rejection of foreign military presence in member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council, the non-aligned policy and the defence of Gulf security and stability by self-reliance, he said.

CSO: 4000/69

TANZANIA'S NYERERE RECEIVES 'THIRD WORLD PRIZE'

OW221856 Beijing XINHUA in English 1840 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] New Delhi, February 22 (XINHUA)--Tanzanian President J. Nyerere received "the Third World Prize of 1981" today at a ceremony here.

Delegates to the New Delhi consultations on north-south relations and south-south cooperation attended the ceremony.

Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was present on the occasion and delivered a speech of congratulations.

In his address at the function, S. S. Ramphal, (?chairman) of the Third World Prize Committee, said, the idea of the prize sprang from the conviction that as the south looked to its strengths it should also honour outstanding contributions to Third World development, ensuring that those men and women who render to the Third World service of excellence are acknowledged in their own time and by their own generation.

After receiving the prize (medallion and 100,000 dollars), Nyerere in his speech said that "through self-reliance, and organised cooperation on a south-south basis, we can--even in the existing adverse economic circumstances--promote our own declared national objectives."

The Third World Prize, established two years ago, is conferred on individuals or institutions, for outstanding contribution to the Third World development, particularly in the economic, social, political or scientific fields.

CSO: 4000/69

NYERERE SPEAKS IN NEW DELHI ON WORLD TENSION

OW221840 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Dar es Salaam, February 22 (XINHUA)--The current tension betweeen the superpowers endangers world peace and has caused great concern among Third World nations, said Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere Sunday in New Delhi, the DAILY NEWS reported here today.

Nyerere is in New Delhi to receive the 1981 Third World Foundation Prize. The 100,000 dollar prize was to be awarded to him today by the Third World Foundation, a non-governmental organization based in London.

Addressing a state banquet hosted by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, Nyerere said, "Even if this revival of brinkmanship does not lead to world war, the policy itself is endangering the independence of nations outside and inside the power blocs. For the practice of genuine nonalignment is once again being regarded as a sign of enmity towards one or the other of the superpowers, which then feels at liberty to demonstrate its displeasure by use of its economic strength or military might or even by organized subversion."

On the southern African situation, Nyerere noted, "Namibia is still not free. South Africa is still suffering under the appalling oppression of apartheid."

But, with the full backing of the frontline states, and together with the African people, the South-West Africa People's Organization had been conducting an armed struggle that would win independence for Namibia and bring the war to an end, he added.

CSO: 4000/69

OAU PARTICIPANTS PROTECT POLISARIO ADMISSION

OW241924 Beijing XINHUA in English [no time given] 24 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 24 (XINHUA)--The 38th ordinary session of the ministerial council of the Organization of African Unity has begun discussion on the organization's financial issue after two days of debate on the admission of the POLISARIO Front of Western Sahara as a full member of the organization, according to reports from Addis Ababa.

When the decision to accept the POLISARIO Front was announced at the opening meeting on February 22, the Moroccan delegation walked out of the meeting. At the following day, a debate on the admission broke out. When the discussion about the financial issue began, delegations from Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Morocco, Senegal, Sudan and Zaire boycotted the meeting in protest against the admission of the POLISARIO Front. Delegations from Gabon and Somalia expressed disapproval of the presence of the POLISARIO delegates at the meeting.

Botswana Foreign Minister Archibald Mogwe was elected chairman of the current ministerial council.

Three more states walked out of the February 24 session when Mogwe formally welcomed the delegation of the POLISARIO Front. Djibouti, Niger and Tunisia joined the eight council member countries who walked out of the meeting yesterday.

It is also reported that King Hassan II of Morocco separately sent messages Tuesday to the OAU chairman, Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi and OAU Secretary-General Edem Kodjo, demanding that measures be taken to "repeal yesterday's illegal decision at Addis Ababa."

He also emphasized that "Morocco solemnly reaffirms its respect for the resolutions passed at the three summits at Nairobi" and that "nothing can make Morocco go back on its promise with regard to the ceasefire and referendum in the Sahara."

CSO: 4000/69

U.S. TO STOCKPILE MILITARY EQUIPMENT IN NORWAY

OW160146 Beijing XINHUA in English 0124 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Stockholm, February 15 (XINHUA)--The United States will start stockpiling military equipment in Troendelag, central Norway, in September or October for a U.S. 6,000-man marine amphibious brigade, Norwegian defence minister Anders C. Sjaastad said here today.

Sjaastad is on his first official visit to Sweden since he was appointed minister of defence last October.

He told a news conference after talks with Swedish Defence Minister Torsten Gustafsson that the accumulation of equipment will be done in accordance with a U.S.-Norwegian agreement on stockpiling of heavy equipment in Norway for the U.S. reinforcement forces in war time.

He said among the first batch of U.S. material to be shipped to the prepositioning depots is ammunition followed by Hawk missiles.

Sjaastad also said by the end of 1984 NATO's AWACS aircraft will be able to operate regularly from Norwegian territory and these aircraft will provide NATO with a better knowledge of military activities to the East.

Sjaastad said before last Christmas, Norway was formally told by the Canadian side that Canada would begin negotiations with Norway concerning stockpiling of equipment in northern Norway for a Canadian battalion of 1,000 strong which will be designated as reinforcement forces in war time and that the two countries have already reached agreement in principle.

CSO: 4000/69

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SYRIAN TROOPS BATTLE MUSLIM FUNDAMENTALISTS

OW130800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 13 (XINHUA)--Government operations against "criminals and fugitives" continued in the northern Syrian city of Hamah which has been blockaded for 11 days, the Syrian news agency reported Friday.

An official spokesman said that "What happened in the city of Hamah was merely a drive of search for arms and hideouts of the Muslim brotherhood gangs."

According to an official communique the search conducted by the government forces had resulted in a number of arrests and seizure of 500 automatic rifles, 40 anti-tank rockets and a considerable quantity of small arms, ammunition and explosives.

It was also announced that the trunk highway linking Hamah with Damascus and running through Hamah would be reopened tomorrow.

The Damascus television showed the seized arms and ammunition but not the arrested "criminals."

There is no official word about when the siege of Hamah will be lifted, and there is no signs of unrest in Damascus or the Hamah disturbances spreading to other Syrian cities.

Quoting a well-placed Syrian source "with direct access to the Syrian military command and the Ministry of Internal Affairs," an Associated Press report from Damascus Friday said that nine days of heavy fighting in Hamah between the outlawed and violent Muslim brotherhood bands and the Syrian Army had wounded 2,000 "well-armed rebels and up to 400 soldiers."

The source said Syrian troops aided by helicopter gunships used artillery to shell neighborhoods where the Muslim brotherhood bands were holed up.

"Contary to reports in the West," said the source, "the shelling was not indiscriminate, but carefully directed at the opposition."

He added that the army retook the city February 10, but the town remained sealed off last night and civilians were not allowed within an hour's drive of its fringes.

The fighting flares up on February 2 when the local police went into action to round up "criminals" wanted for attacks on the government. When the police encountered resistance, it called in the army which surrounded the city and used artillery and machinegun fire to wipe out the Muslim brotherhood bands, who "tried to attack the mayor's house and the home of the police chief."

Describing the government operation as "very successful," the source said that the Syrian chief of general staff Gen. Hikmat Shehabi personally commanded the Hamah operation and reported directly to President Hafiz al-Asad.

The Third Syrian Armored Division and the 42d Armored Brigade were quickly thrown into battle against the brotherhood gunmen who held out in a sector of the city crisscrossed with narrow alleyways which denied the use of armored vehicles.

"The fighting to retake this area has been house-to-house, with artillery directed at the places we know they are hiding," the source said.

The Muslim brotherhood is an outlawed group of fundamentalists which has been accused by the Syrian Government of having committed a long list of killings and bombings.

Hamah, a city of nearly 300,000, is inhabited mainly by pious Sunni muslims who account for some 80 percent of the country's population. Sunni fanatics are violently against Alawites, a minority sect which dominates the government.

CSO: 4000/69

AUSTRALIA TO PURCHASE BRITISH AIRCRAFT CARRIER

OW251848 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Canberra, 25 Feb (XINHUA)--The Australian Government will purchase the modern British aircraft carrier HMS Invincible, to replace the aircraft carrier HMS Melbourne,--the Australian Navy's flagship for the past 25 years.

The decision was made at a cabinet meeting today after three months of debate, Australian Minister of Defense D. J. Killen announced here today.

Killen in a statement said the purchase price of the carrier is 285 million Australian dollars (175 million pound sterling), but total projects costs, including provision for spare parts, test and training equipment, necessary modifications and other support equipment, are estimated at 478 million Australian dollars.

He said the acquisition of the aircraft carrier will enhance Australia's naval capability in the decades ahead. He said the aircraft carrier is necessary because Australia is "surrounded on three sides by vast oceans and dependent for its very livelihood upon trade carried in ships."

Although the project involves a heavy burden on the Australian Government, "It is a burden we must be prepared to pay for in this unsettled world" in view of "the importance of Australia being able to stand on its own feet and fend for itself in regional defense matters," he said.

The HMS Invincible has a wide range of capabilities and is particularly suited to operating and maintaining large anti-submarine helicopters.

CSO: 4000/69

THAI OFFICIAL ON SRV REINFORCEMENTS IN KAMPUCHEA

OW111448 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Bangkok, 11 Feb (XINHUA)--A senior Thai military officer said last night that Vietnam had sent two fresh army divisions to join the battle against Democratic Kampuchean (DK) forces in the rugged southwestern border area of Kampuchea, reported the BANGKOK POST today.

Lt-Gen. (Som Kattaphan), director of the information office of the Supreme Command of the Royal Thai Armed Forces, identified the two divisions as the 75th and 52d and anticipated that fighting between the Vietnamese troops and DK forces would intensify and would go on for quite a long time.

He added that large quantities of military supplies, including 155-mm artillery pieces and 120-mm mortars, had been ferried up the Klong Kluen River from the sea near Koh Kong Province to beef up Vietnam's firepower on the southwestern border of Kampuchea.

He noted it was the first time that Vietnam had brought into action 155-mm artillery pieces. Such artillery shells had slammed into the Thai side recently during fighting between Vietnamese and DK forces, he added.

He further disclosed that a Soviet-made Antonov-26 transport plane which was converted for reconnaissance missions had violated Thai air space over Ban Klong Namsai village, south of the Thai border town of Aranyaprathet, last Friday. He said he suspected the plane was making a reconnaissance flight over DK bases in the Phnom Malai and Phnom Mak Huen regions.

He said that Thai troops would not interfere in the fighting in Kampuchea, but would retaliate if they were shot at first or if shells were intentionally fired across the border.

CSO: 4000/69

THAILAND DENIES SRV TOXIC CHEMICALS CHARGE

OW231940 Beijing XINHUA in English 1923 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Bangkok, 23 Feb (XINHUA)--Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman Chet Sutcharitkun today termed as "utterly groundless" the Vietnamese charge that Thailand had fired toxic chemicals into the territory of Kampuchea.

The Vietnam News Agency [VNA], quoting the Kampuchean News Agency of the puppet regime in Phnom Penh, reported on February 21 that Thailand had fired toxic chemicals with 105mm guns into southern Phnom Malai, Battambang Province, on February 11 and 14, causing 20 Kampuchean inhabitants in the area to be seriously poisoned.

According to a news bulletin released today by the information department of the Thai Foreign Ministry, Chet Sutcharitkun said, "Thailand has never possessed, nor has it sought to obtain, such toxic chemicals for its own use. What is more, Thailand has never fired shells into the area."

He also pointed out that the VNA fabrication "is aimed at diverting the attention of the world people from condemning Vietnam's use of chemical weapons in Kampuchea and Laos." This showed that "in spite of its repeated protestations, Vietnam has never shown sincerity in maintaining good relations with Thailand," he said.

CSO: 4000/69

THAILAND PROTESTS TO UN AGAINST SRV INTRUSION

OW231230 Beijing XINHUA in English 0729 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Bangkok, 23 Feb (XINHUA)--Thailand has submitted a note to the United Nations, protesting Vietnamese troops' February 17 intrusion into Thai territory and their subsequent clash with Thai border policemen, according to a Thai Foreign Ministry source.

The note was handed over to U.N. Secretary General Javier Parez de Cuellar yesterday by Thailand's permanent representative to the United Nations Phiraphong Kasemsi.

The note said that 40 Vietnamese troops intruded one kilometre deep into Thai territory at Ban Sap Tari, Pong Nam Ron District, Chanthaburi Province on February 17 and attacked a 15-man border patrol police unit, killing five of them. During the clash [that] took place, about 300 more Vietnamese troops were deployed close to the scene, two kilometres inside Thai territory, until early morning on February 19.

"These blatant violations of Thai sovereignty and territorial integrity," the note pointed out, "once again demonstrate (Vietnam's) continued total disregard of the principles of international law and the U.N. Charter."

"Thailand strongly condemns these systematic acts of aggression flagrantly committed by the Vietnamese forces and reaffirms its legitimate right of self-defence against all forms of foreign aggression," it declared.

CSO: 4000/69

SRV DOWNED PLANE AIMED TO INTRUDE THAI AIRSPACE

OW201323 Beijing XINHUA in English 1247 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] Bangkok, February 20 (XINHUA)--The Vietnamese military transport plane, which crashed in a rice field northeast of Sakeo town in Prachinburi Province of Thailand on February 11, was on a mission of intruding into Thai airspace, confirmed initial results of the on-the-spot investigations by the air and naval forces of Thailand.

A statement to this effect was issued yesterday by the Supreme Command of the Thai Armed Forces. The statement pointed out that the Soviet-built Antonov-26 carried enough fuel and its compass functioned normally. The transporter was equipped with various electronic apparatus capable of flying reconnaissance and spying missions, it added. If reoutfitted, it could also fly bombing missions.

The statement said when Thai Air Force fighters rose to intercept the Vietnamese intruder in the airspace over Pong Namron District of Chantaburi Province, eastern Thailand, the Vietnamese plane immediately lowered its altitude in a bid to escape the surveillance of Thailand's radar network and the interception of Thai Air Force fighters. After the intruding plane made a forced landing near Sakeo town, the Vietnamese spoke in Thai language to local people and wanted to know which Thai province they were in. This showed that the Vietnamese airmen knew thay had already intruded into Thai airspace even before the forced landing.

The statement said it was necessary for the Thai military authorities to continue detaining the Vietnamese plane, its pilots and other Vietnamese military personnel in order to ascertain the real intention of the plane's intrusion.

CSO: 4000/69

THAI BORDER GUARDS KILLED BY SRV INVADERS

OW200800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0750 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] Bangkok, 20 Feb (XINHUA)--Five Thai border policemen were discovered to have been killed by the intruding Vietnamese troops on February 17 when about 300 Vietnamese crossed the Kampuchean-Thai border and attacked a Thai border patrol police unit in Chanthaburi Province in eastern Thailand.

The bodies of the five were located yesterday, the Supreme Command of the Royal Thai Armed Forces confirmed. They had been reported missing since Wednesday's battle near Ban Sap Tali in Pong Namron District of Chanthaburi Province.

Field military sources disclosed that the bodies of the five policemen were discovered by a joint border patrol police and marine-trained ranger force which was sent to comb the area. The five were all apparently killed by Vietnamese artillery. Their combat gear, boots and valuables had been seized by the Vietnamese troops as they pulled back into Kampuchea.

The Thai press here reported today that tension rose along the Kampuchean-Thai border yesterday as Vietnamese troops drew in more reinforcements near the border. Thai military intelligence reports said about 400 Vietnamese tank-led infantrymen were heading towards the Thai border from their Pailin command post.

Meanwhile, a Vietnamese plane was seen dropping something along the Thai border at Ban Klong Chaeng and Sab Tamao yesterday morning. Villagers were warned not to drink water from canals and natural reservoirs as it was feared the Vietnamese might have dropped toxic chemicals.

CSO: 4000/69

BOLIVIAN OFFICIAL SAYS MINES TO BE STATE RUN

OW181352 Beijing XINHUA in English 1230 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] La Paz, February 17 (XINHUA)--The Bolivian Government has decided to put all big mining and metallurgical companies into the hands of the state and strives to smelt all minerals at home in the near future, Guillermo Murguia, sub-secretary of the Bolivian Ministry of Mining and Metallurgy told XINHUA today.

He pointed out that Bolivia is still a mineral producer which produces tin, silver, zinc, lead, copper, tungsten, antimony and other minerals.

Guillermo Murguia said that the output of the 14 sub-companies of the state-owned Bolivian Mining Corporation accounts for 70 percent of the total national output, that of 22 medium-sized private companies 20 percent and the small-sized enterprises and co-ops 10 percent.

Referring to metallurgical industry, he pointed out that the state-owned enterprises represented by the Bolivian State Casting Company assumed 99 percent of the country's smelting task. The Vinto metallurgical plant in Oruro Province can produce 30,000 tons of refined tin, 5,000 tons of antimony and 1,000 tons of alloy.

The official also said that mineral exports amount to 70 percent of the total volume of Bolivia's exports. Its metallic tin and metallic silver can earn about one billion U.S. dollars of foreign exchange for the country per year.

CSO: 4000/69

BRIEFS

SOVIETS SEIZE THAI BOAT--Bangkok, February 12 (XINHUA)--A Thai fishing boat with about 20 crew has been seized by what was believed to be an armed Soviet trawler while fishing in international waters off Vietnam, reported the BANGKOK POST today. According to a radio message sent by a trawler operating off Phu Quoc Island off Vietnam's south coast, the fishing boat "Sin Sirichai 2" was seized by an armed Russian trawler at about 11 a.m. on February 3. The message was picked up by a Samut Sakhon provincial radio station which monitors messages from Thai fishing boats operating in the Gulf of Thailand. An informed source said the Russian trawler fired warning shots at the "Sin Sirichai 2" and later approached it and towed it towards Phu Quoc Island. [Text] [OW121401 Beijing XINHUA in English 1249 GMT 12 Feb 82]

THAILAND REJECTS VIENTIANE PROPOSAL--Bangkok, February 18 (XINHUA)--Thailand said today it rejected a proposal raised at "the Vientiane conference of foreign ministers" of Vietnam, Laos and the Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh because it "played the same old tune." Som Kataphan, director of the information office of the Supreme Command of the Thai Armed Forces, told journalists today the proposal called for promoting "contacts" with Thailand to "stabilize" the situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border. Thailand is not interested in such a proposal, he said. Som said the Thai Government recognizes only the Government of Democratic Kampuchea with Khieu Samphan as the prime minister. He said since the Heng Samrin regime is not a legitimate government, Thailand could not have any contacts with it as it is proposed. [Text] [OW181526 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 18 Feb 82]

INDIAN AID TO VIETNAM--New Delhi, February 18 (XINHUA)--India will give Vietnam more aid as a result of the talks Indian External Minister P. N. Rao had with Hanoi authorities during his recent visit there, said THE HINDUSTAN TIMES today. "India and Vietnam have agreed to work out a long-term perspective plan of Indian participation in the economic development of Vietnam," it stated. At the moment, India's assistance to Vietnam is of the order of Rs. 1.45 billion which includes Rs. 100 million to be given in 1982-83. India has also agreed to reschedule the repayment of 100,000 tonnes of wheat loaned to Vietnam. [Text] [OW180959 Beijing XINHUA in English 0756 GMT 18 Feb 82]

FIGHTING IN KAMPUCHEA--Beijing, February 19 (XINHUA)--The National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea liberated 31 villages two weeks ago in Chikreng District near the strategic highway No 6 leading to Phnom Penh, reported Radio Democratic Kampuchea today. Sixteen villages in Sang Vaeuy in the northwestern province of Siem Reap were liberated on January 29. Seven others in Ta Yek of the same district were liberated on February 1, and eight more in Kok Thlok and Pongro Leu on February 4. These villages in Chikreng District were seized by the Vietnamese aggressors early in the dry season. Another radio report said the Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas killed 145 Vietnamese troops and wounded 172 others in the Siem Reap-Highway No 6 battle zone last month. In five days ending February 10, they inflicted about 40 casualties on the Vietnamese in Siem Reap, Saut Nikom and Svay Leu districts, and demolished a bridge at Trapeang Run in Saut Nikom District. [Text] [OW190938 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 19 Feb 82]

SRV IN THAI TERRITORY--Bangkok, February 18 (XINHUA)--About 300 Vietnamese and Heng Samrin soldiers Wednesday crossed into Thai territory and clashed with Thai border patrol police, the Thai Supreme Command announced here today. Lieutenant General Som Kataphan, director of the Thai Armed Forces' information office, said at a news conference that the Vietnamese forces intruded into Pong Nam Ron village in Pong Nam Ron District of Chanthaburi Province about one kilometre inside Thai territory early Wednesday afternoon. They surrounded a Thai border patrol police unit of 15 members there and began fighting. Citing recent reports reaching Bangkok, the director said all intruding forces were driven out of Thailand today by Thai reinforcement troops from other districts, but five Thai border patrol policemen are still missing. He said the Vietnamese forces crossed into the Thai territory with intentions of surrounding the Democratic Kampuchean Armed Forces in Kampuchea from the rear through Thailand. Colonel Naruedon Deopradiyuth, a Thai army representative, said the Vietnamese authorities and Hang Samrin regime in the past month have sent many troops and great quantities of ammunition and military equipment to the border provinces of Preah Vihear, Oddor Meanchey and Battambang near Thailand. He also said they have built trenches and bunkers in these provinces and forced Kampuchean residents to be evicted from the region. [Text] [OW182335 Beijing XINHUA in English 1620 GMT 18 Feb 82]

SRV CHEMICALS ON THAILAND--Bangkok, February 21 (XINHUA)--A Vietnamese plane coming from Kampuchea has reportedly sprayed a light yellow chemical over Ban Saptali and four other Thai border villages in Pong Namron District, Chantaburi Province, eastern Thailand, last Friday. The Thai press reports today that a Thai border patrol police unit spotted the plane at 7:30 p.m. as it flew over the five villages. It circled for about four minutes before flying back into Kampuchea. Yellowish dust was then found on rooftops, trees and the ground. Shaped like small drops of candle wax, the chemical stuck and had to be scratched off. Leaves and pieces of corrugated zinc sheets believed to have been tainted by the chemical were yesterday sent to the medical science department for laboratory tests. THE NATION REVIEW quoted

the governor of Chantaburi as saying yesterday that preliminary tests found the chemical to be "bio-toxin"--a kind of poisonous chemical believed to have been used by the Vietnamese in Laos before. The governor said all local villagers had been told to stop drinking water from nearby wells in Ban Saptali until tests were concluded. [Text] [OW210935 Beijing XINHUA in English 0842 GMT 21 Feb 82]

THAI ACTION AGAINST SRV--Bangkok, February 11 (XINHUA)--Prayuth Charumanee, commander-in-chief of the Thai Army, Wednesday declared that Thai border guards would punish severely those Vietnamese and Heng Samrin soldiers who deliberately shelled Thai border areas, the local press reported today. He told reporters at his headquarters that in recent days the Vietnamese and Heng Samrin forces had taken advantage of the dry season to conduct large-scale mopping up operations against the Democratic Kampuchean forces in Mount Mak Huen and Mount Malai. Some Vietnamese and Heng Samrin units had time and again crossed the border into Thai territories, but all were beaten back. Thai border guards would punish severely those Vietnamese and Heng Samrin soldiers who deliberately shelled Thailand, he said. He stressed that the Thai Armed Forces have full capability to defend their country and are ready to repel any enemy attack. Arthit Kamlang-ek, assistant commander-in-chief and commander of the First Army, told the same press conference that he had ordered the military to be on full alert in preparation against any eventuality. [Text] [OW111301 Beijing XINHUA in English 1235 GMT 11 Feb 82]

THAI BORDER FORCES--Bangkok, December 15 (XINHUA)--A decision to reinforce the tactical forces along the eastern border area of Thailand to cope with any possible military provocations in the coming dry season was made yesterday at a joint meeting of the commanding officers of Thailand's three armed services and frontier police. The meeting was presided over by Gen. Saiyut Koetphon, supreme commander of the Thai Armed Forces. Movements of massive Vietnamese reinforcements from the Kampuchean provinces of Battambang, Sisophon and Siem Reap to areas near Thailand's eastern border have been reported in the past few days. Som Khattaphan, director of the information office of the Supreme Command of the Thai Armed Forces, told Thai reporters yesterday that the dispatch of Vietnamese reinforcements to the Kampuchean-Thai border was aimed at preventing the unity of the three Kampuchean resistance forces. [Text] [OW151327 Beijing XINHUA in English 1251 GMT 15 Dec 81]

VIETNAMESE GOVERNOR KILLED--Beijing, December 17 (XINHUA)--The governor of Siem Reap Province of the Phnom Penh regime, who proved to be a Vietnamese, was killed in an ambush by the Democratic Kampuchean armed forces on December 11, reported Radio Democratic Kampuchea today. Six Vietnamese soldiers were killed and five others wounded in the same ambush laid in Chruoy Neang Nguon village, Srey Snom District, Siem Reap Province. Another radio report said that on December 8 the National Army and guerrillas operating in the lower reaches of the Bom Bek Tom River in northern Koh Nong Province sank a Vietnamese steam boat with 120 Vietnamese soldiers aboard. [Text] [OW170820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 17 Dec 81]

THAI MANEUVERS NEAR KAMPUCHEA--Bangkok, December 20 (XINHUA)--Troops of the First Army Region of the Royal Thai Army manoeuvred in the past few days in the areas along the Kampuchean border in Ta Phraya District of Prachinburi Province, the Thai newspaper FRONTLINE DAILY reported today. The manoeuvre was aimed to raise the ability to check and drive away foreign invaders into the country, the paper said. Reports said that Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea are moving busily in the Kampuchean side along the Thai border preparing for a mass mopping-up operation against the Kampuchean resistance forces. Therefore, Thailand must get prepared against any possible emergencies, the paper said. Arthit Kamlang-ek, assistant commander in chief who is also commander of the First Army Region of the Royal Thai Army went to the eastern border area to inspect the manoeuvre yesterday. [Text] [OW201251 Beijing XINHUA in English 1211 GMT 20 Dec 81]

THAI TROOPS--Bangkok, February 24 (XINHUA)--Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon said yesterday that Thai Armed Forces along the Thai-Kampuchean border had been put on alert because of stepped-up fighting between the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin troops and the Kampuchean resistance forces, the BANGKOK POST reports today. The prime minister added that although there had been frequent hot pursuits and landing of stray shells in Thai territory recently, he did not think the situation was serious. The morale of the Thai soldiers at the border was high, he stressed. The Thai ministries of defence and foreign affairs had been instructed to cooperate closely in responding to the hostile actions from the other side of the border, he said, adding he summoned the Thai top military and police officers on February 22 for a briefing on the border situation. Thailand's field military sources said yesterday that more Vietnamese reinforcements have been moved close to the border area opposite the Thai village of Ban Saen Suk, about 17 kilometres south of Aranyaprathet, a border town in eastern Thailand, for an attack on the Democratic Kampuchean forces in the Phnom Malai mountain area. [Text] [OW240830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 24 Feb 82]

USSR CONDEMNED--Tehran, February 28 (XINHUA)--Iranian President Sayyed 'Ali Khamene'i condemned the Soviet Union's aggression in Afghanistan, according to the TEHRAN TIMES today. "We condemn sharply the Soviet invasion in Afghanistan. We also condemn any kind of Soviet move for expansionism, any kind of invasion, any kind of imperialistic move and effort to establish a Soviet empire," the president declared in an interview with the newspaper's chief editor. "Our aim is to be able to persuade the Soviet Union not to commit aggression against Afghanistan," he said. However, according to the February 13 ISLAMIC REPUBLIC, Khamene'i indicated in an interview with foreign journalists that Iran does not want to sour relations with the Soviet Union. "The Afghanistan issue is one of the factors in our ties with U.S.S.R.," he said. [Text] [OW281940 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 28 Feb 82]

TURKISH OFFICIAL TO BULGARIA--Ankara, February 28 (XINHUA)--Turkish head of state Gen. Kenan Evren said here Saturday, "Turkey intends to maintain its policy of carrying out friendly relations with all countries regardless of their political and economic systems." Evren made this statement at a news

conference at Ankara airport after ending his official visit to Bulgaria. Summarizing his visit as "very useful and fruitful," Evren said he and Chairman Zhivkov of Bulgaria reached agreements on several questions including a border adjustment, the delineation of the continental shelf on the Black Sea and the prevention of smuggling. "Problems may arise between countries near and far, and they should always be settled through negotiations," Evren said. "Cutting off dialogue would have a different significance." Evren said he intends to reschedule previously postponed visits to two more Balkan countries--Romania and Yugoslavia. He said dates for these visits are currently being set. [Text] [OW281638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 28 Feb 82]

USSR IN ITALIAN WATERS--Rome, February 28 (XINHUA)--The Italian Defense Ministry said Saturday that an unidentified submarine, not belonging to any NATO countries, was spotted February 24 at the entrance of the Gulf of Taranto. The unidentified submarine, which was forced to flee the Gulf of Taranto after it was chased for 18 hours by Italian submarine "Leonardo da Vinci," was a Soviet vessel, local newspapers reported, because of its size, speed, motor noise and other data collected by the Italian Navy. The Port of Taranto is a military base of vital importance located along Italy's southeastern coast and is often used by NATO ships. The intrusion of a foreign submarine into Italy's territorial waters has caused great concern among political circles here. Socialist Party Senator Silvano Signori said this event is comparable with the intrusion of a Soviet submarine in Swedish waters not long ago. Vice Defense Minister Martino Scovacricchi said he believes the submarine was a Soviet spy unit engaged in a kind of demonstrative intrusion. He said the threatening superiority of the Warsaw Pact and the precarious international situation had given rise to increasing concern for Italy's security. He stressed the importance of strengthening the defense capability of the West in the Meditteranean. Other parliament members also urged the government to take strong measures to protect Italy's territorial waters. [Text] [OW281610 Beijing XINHUA in English 1537 GMT 28 Feb 82]

U.S. MISSILES TO THAILAND--Bangkok, February 27 (XINHUA)--Twenty U.S.-made "Red Eye" anti-aircraft missiles were flown to Thailand today as the first batch of its kind purchased by Thailand from the United States. At a handing over ceremony at Don Muang Airport this morning, American ambassador to Thailand John Dean formally transferred the missiles to supreme commander of the Thai Armed Forces (Saiyud Kerdphol). The "Red Eye" is a portable, shoulder-fired missile designed for use by ground units against low-flying aircraft. Such missiles, sold to Thailand on a special request from Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda when he visited Washington last October, will strengthen Thai defence. [Text] [OW271750 Beijing XINHUA in English 1616 GMT 27 Feb 82]

U.S. ENVOY TO MADAGASCAR--Tananarive, February 25 (XINHUA)--Vernon Walters, special envoy of U.S. President Reagan and Secretary of State Haig, yesterday concluded a visit to Madagascar. Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka received Walters. Both sides expressed the desire to further develop their bilateral relations. President Ratsiraka said that Madagascar is on good terms with the United States despite political differences. The sole interest of the U.S. in this part of the world is a stable, prosperous and independent Madagascar, Walters replied. According to MADAGASCAR MATIN, since last September, the U.S. has provided Madagascar with rice, edible oil and medicine to a total value of 34,700,000 U.S. dollars. [Text] [OW261302 Beijing XINHUA in English 1250 GMT 26 Feb 82]

BANGLADESH PRESIDENT TO BURMA--Dacca, February 25 (XINHUA)--Bangladesh President Abdus Sattar returned here today after a three-day state visit to Burma saying that his visit was "very successful and fruitful." This was the first visit to a neighbouring country by the president since his election last November. A joint communique issued at the Dacca airport today said that the president of Bangladesh and the president of Burma exchanged views on a wide range of bilaterla, regional and international issues. The two leaders expressed satisfaction at the conclusion of various agreements including those on border arrangements and cooperation. The communique said the two presidents noted with satisfaction the "similarity" of their views on many international issues. "They reiterated their full support for the establishment of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly." "They fully support the establishment of a new international economic order based on justice and equity for all countries. They reiterated their determination to continue to strengthen their cooperation in international forums to achieve this objective," the joint communique added. [Text] [OW251720 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 25 Feb 82]

ZIMBABWEAN HEADQUARTERS BOMBED--Salisbury, December 18 (XINHUA)--An explosion at the headquarters of the ruling Zimbabawe African National Union (PF) here this afternoon has killed five people and wounded several others, according to a spokesman of the Information Ministry. The explosion occurred only half an hour before the ZANU Central Committee was scheduled to meet, but Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and other cabinet members were not in the building at the time of blast. The police believed a bomb had been planted in the headquarters but they could not confirm the cause of the explosion until experts had examined the rubble for clues. Residents here said it was the worst explosion since 1977 when a bomb in a department store killed 11 and injured 76. [Text] [OW190154 Beijing XINHUA in English 0147 GMT 19 Dec 81]

DPRK ELECTIONS--Pyongyang, March 1 (XINHUA)--Elections of deputies to the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of Korea took place yesterday in all the constituencies throughout the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. At 9 a.m., voting started simultaneously at all the polling stations, according

to the Information of the Central Election Committee here, 100 per cent of the Korean electors had taken part in voting by noon yesterday. President Kim Il-song participated in the elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly and voted at the poll of sub-constituency No 28, constituency No 123. The whole country was in a festive atmosphere on the day of the elections. Slogans and posters calling upon the voters to participate in the elections and vote for the nominated candidates were seen in the cities. The voters of Tokchon constituency No 181 were the first to nominate Kim Il-song as candidate for a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly. [Text] [OW011224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1214 GMT 1 Mar 82]

SOUTH-SOUTH CONFERENCE--New Delhi, February 22 (XINHUA)--Indian Minister of External Affairs P. V. Narasimha Rao has expressed the hope that the south-south conference beginning here today will facilitate negotiations for greater global cooperation in all its dimensions and discuss proposals for greater south-south cooperation. In an exclusive interview with correspondent of the NATIONAL HERALD published today, Rao said that in calling this meeting, India hoped that exercises like this would help break the deadlock of the past two years in the negotiations on a new international economic order. The meeting, he said, is being held for an informal exchange of views where no formal decisions were sought to be taken. He favored frequent contacts between nations of the developing world. Rao maintained that the Cancun meeting underlined the fact that interdependence was a reality. However, the "myopic view" of some rich nations who were afraid of losing their economic predominance, created obstacles in the process of mutual give-and-take. [Text] [OW221527 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 22 Feb 82]

NEW ZEALAND, U.S. MILITARY AGREEMENT--Wellington, February 26 (XINHUA)--New Zealand and the United States reached an agreement announced here today on priority supply of U.S. defense materials in the event of war. A memorandum of understanding signed by New Zealand Minister of Defense Dms. Thomson and visiting U.S. Assistant Defense Secretary Lawrence Korb guaranteed that the United States will supply "standardized military equipment" to New Zealand during wartime. Disclosing some details of the agreement, Thomson said in an interview with an Australian newspaper today the U.S. military materials will include ammunition, fuel and replacement parts for aircraft and other equipment. Korb said at a press conference today that he would travel to Canberra, Australia, to negotiate a similar agreement with Australia. Korb said the agreement to supply defense materials is necessary because of the current power imbalance in the Pacific caused by the increasing strength of the Soviet Union and the Soviet access to Vietnamese ports. [Text] [OW261846 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 26 Feb 82]

INDIA CONDEMNS ISRAEL--New Delhi, December 17 (XINHUA)--India said today that Israel's annexation of Syria's Golan Heights was "highly provocative and aggressive." In a statement to both houses of the parliament, Indian External Affairs Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao said that Israel's policy of

"conquest and confrontation" would further aggravate the already tense and volatile situation in Middle East. Rao said that the Israeli action was already before the U.N. General Assembly and that the Security Council had been specially convened to discuss it. In the general assembly, India had co-sponsored a draft resolution which asked the general assembly to declare the Israeli decision as null and void, he said. [Text] [OW171636 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 17 Dec 81]

UN SECRETARY GENERAL--United Nations, December 15 (XINHUA)--The U.N. General Assembly today adopted a resolution appointing Javier Perez de Cuellar the fifth secretary-general of the United Nations. The resolution submitted by the Security Council on December 11 recommended that de Cuellar be appointed U.N. Secretary-General for a term of office from January 1, 1982 to December 31, 1986. [Text] [OW151842 Beijing XINHUA in English 1832 GMT 15 Dec 81]

KARMAL MEDAL TO BREZHNEV--Moscow, December 16 (XINHUA)--Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev received a medal, "The Free Sun," from Babrak Karmal, head of the Kabul regime, at Kremlin here today. According to a TASS report, at the medal-awarding ceremony, Karmal repeatedly thanked Brezhnev for his "support," while Breznhev felt "deeply moved" and expressed "heartfelt thanks" for the award. Speaking on the Afghan problem at the ceremony, Breznhev said "imperialist and reactionary forces have never stopped their interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan." He completely ignored the fact that Soviet troops are the only foreign troops in that country. Karmal arrived here on December 15. [Text] [OW161642 Beijing XINHUA in English 1631 GMT 16 Dec 81]

JAPANESE KAMPUCHEAN DAY--Tokyo, February 26 (XINHUA)--The executive committee of the Kampuchean Day for 1982 at its inaugural meeting held here today expressed support for the Kampuchean people's anti-Vietnam struggle and for the talks held recently in Beijing by Kampuchean groups. Makoto Ichikawa, Hisao Kuroda, Shoten Kikuchi and other prominent figures attended the meeting. Tokumatsu Sakamoto, director of the Japan Committee for Afro-Asian People's Solidarity, reported on Kampuchean victories on anti-Vietnam battlefields at the meeting. He also explained the three-point agreement reached by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Prime Minister Khieu Samphan of Democratic Kampuchea in their Beijing talks. The committee said Kampuchean Day would be held in Tokyo on April 10 to support the Kampuchean people's struggle against Vietnamese aggression. Representatives from Democratic Kampuchea will be invited to attend Kampuchean Day meetings. [Text] [OW261726 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 26 Feb 82]

TAIWAN MISSION IN JAKARTA--Jakarta, 5 Feb (AFP)--A Taiwan trade mission today held talks with the Jakarta branch of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry on the possibility of stepping up trade links between the two countries. Mission leader Wu E-ping, who is the president of the Tung Kang Chemical Co Ltd, said Taiwan wanted to offer technology, machinery

and even financial supports to Indonesia. The 21-member mission organised by the China External Trade Promotion Council (CETPC) arrived here on Wednesday for a one week visit to Indonesia. Indonesia has no diplomatic relations with Taiwan but trade ties between the two countries have been [word indistinct] rapidly in the past few years, while Jakarta's diplomatic relations with Beijing are still frozen. [Text] [BK051141 Hong Kong AFP in English 0359 GMT 5 Feb 82]

PAKISTAN MINISTER RESIGNS--Islamabad, February 16 (XINHUA)--Pakistan President Mohammad Ziaul Haq accepted the resignation of Mr. Agha Shahi as foreign minister on grounds of his ill health, says a press note issued in Rawalpindi today. The president has appointed Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, ambassador to France, as the foreign minister of Pakistan. [Text] [OW161919 Beijing XINHUA in English 1844 GMT 16 Feb 82]

U.S. SECRETARY VISITS JORDAN--Damascus, February 13 (XINHUA)--United States Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger and his party left Amman today after a three-day visit to Jordan, Television Jordan reported. During his visit, Weinberger met with King Husayn and other top Jordanian officials and discussed with them military cooperation between the U.S. and Jordan. He told reporters before leaving Amman that his visit was useful and that he was delighted to have the opportunity to discuss various problems of common interest with Jordanian leaders. [Text] [OW140220 Beijing XINHUA in English 0215 GMT 14 Feb 82]

SWAPO REJECTS ELECTORAL PROPOSAL--Lusaka, February 14 (XINHUA)--The South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) Saturday rejected a "one-man, two-votes" electoral system proposed in December by the Western contact group of five countries--the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada--on Namibia. In a SWAPO news release issued here Saturday, SWAPO announced it wants a "simple, clear and easy" electoral system and is "prepared to accept either the proportional representation system or the single-member constituency system but not a combination of both." SWAPO's news release said the motive behind the proposal made by the Western contact group was to "deliberately complicate the whole electoral procedure and create confusion that would allow voting manipulation." "What we are opposed to is the sinister attempt to create confusion and complications in order to impose unpopular groups on the Namibian people," the release said. SWAPO announced it is confidence of implementing the proportional representative system or the single-member constituency system and sees no reason why Namibians should be subjected to a complicated electoral system for their first voting opportunity. [Text] [OW141312 Beijing XINHUA in English 1249 GMT 14 Feb 82]

SOVIET THREAT--Bogota, February 13 (XINHUA)--"We are really threatened by the Soviet power," said Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay here Friday. Colombia, like many other countries, is being beset by tension caused by terrorism "incited by external powers that aim at creating disorder," he added. Undoubtedly, the president stressed, Cuba has participated in the training of Colombian guerrillas. In addition, "we have intercepted weapons

shipped from "outside" and they "came from Cuba," he noted. Colombia broke diplomatic relations with Cuba last March on ground that Cuba had trained anti-government guerrillas and interfered in Colombia's internal affairs. The weekly magazine GUION pointed out recently that Soviet interference in other countries' internal affairs through its satellites, especially Cuba, has become a new form of intervention. [Text] [OW141302 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 14 Feb 82]

NATO MILITARY EXERCISE--Brussels, February 15 (XINHUA)--The headquarters of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization announced here today that the organization will conduct military maneuvers in Norway from February 24 to March 24. According to the announcement, the maneuvers, code-named "Alloy Express," will be conducted to test the operating ability of NATO forces during the winter in northern Norway. The maneuvers will be joined by 14,000 men from Canada, West Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Britain and the United States. [Text] [OW151624 Beijing XINHUA in English 1610 GMT 15 Feb 82]

FRG RESTRICTS SOVIET DIPLOMATS--Bonn, February 11 (XINHUA)--The government of the Federal Republic of Germany has begun to enforce restrictions on movements of Soviet diplomats in line with the NATO decision in January to step up pressure on the Soviet Union for its role in the Polish crisis, local newspapers reported today. Soviet diplomats are allowed free movement only in the Bonn-Koeln District, and on trips to Frankfurt airport and Helmstedt town to the East Germany border. They are required to give a 48-hour notice to the Foreign Ministry for other journeys in West Germany. No limitations had been placed on Soviet diplomats and commercial office workers before. The West German Government reportedly will meet next Wednesday to discuss further restrictive measures, including possible freezing of financial loans to Poland and the Soviet Union. [Text] [OW120819 Beijing XINHUA in English 0748 GMT 12 Feb 82]

FRENCH FOREIGN ARMS SALES--Paris, February 11 (XINHUA)--Militarily France should help its friends strengthen their defense against any possible invader and prevent them from being annexed by any of the superpowers through alignment, French Defense Minister Charles Hernu told the Diplomatic Press Association here today. He said, "France attaches no political strings and the countries we assist may freely choose this form of assistance. This is the case of Nicaragua, it is equally the case of Egypt, Iraq and Greece." French assistance should serve to strengthen the independence of its friends, he said. "We must therefore ensure the coherence of our policy of foreign relations and of defense and avoid giving the two superpowers the possibility of imposing restrictions in this field," he stressed. Hernu disclosed that France has sold to Nicaragua 100 air-to-ground missile launchers and 7,000 ground-to-air missiles. [Text] [OW121351 Beijing XINHUA in English 1235 GMT 12 Feb 82]

INDONESIAN 'SLAVE TRADE' CHARGES--Hong Kong, February 15 (XINHUA)--Indonesian laborers have been sold to wealthy southern Californians at the price of U.S. dollars 3,000 to 5,000 per person, according to reports from Jakarta, Indonesia. People dealing in the "slave trade" are now under Indonesian and U.S. Government's surveillance. The slaves were promised a wage of U.S. dollar 30 a day by the traders and transported to American homeowners and businessmen for two years of indentured servitude. They would be deprived of return airline tickets and travel documents and sometimes intimidated physically by their owners. Reports from Los Angeles said that the civil rights division of the U.S. Department of Justice is coordinating the investigation of "slave trade" charges and inquiry and testimony of the case which began two weeks ago in the United States. [Text] [OW150752 Beijing XINHUA in English 0719 GMT 15 Feb 82]

REAGAN TO NATO SUMMIT--Bonn, February 12 (XINHUA)--West German Government announced today that heads of state and government of the Western alliance will meet on June 10 for a NATO summit in Bonn and U.S. President Ronald Reagan will attend the meeting. Bonn welcomed the NATO decision to hold the summit in Bonn, West German Government spokesman Kurt Becker said. He said, while in Bonn President Reagan will hold bilateral talks with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. The decision to hold the summit, originally planned to be convened in Brussels, was made at the proposal of Bonn which wished to stress the West German-U.S. partnership, reliable sources here revealed. The last NATO summit was held in Washington in June, 1978, at the invitation of President Jimmy Carter. [Text] [OW130720 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 13 Feb 82]

HUNGARIAN MINISTER VISITS POLAND--Warsaw, February 13 (XINHUA)--Poland and Hungary will strengthen their political and economic coordination. This was stated in a joint communique released yesterday by PAP after Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja concluded his two-day official visit to Poland. Puja was the first Warsaw Pact foreign minister to visit Poland since martial law was imposed on December 13. The communique also accused the United States and other Western nations of interfering in the internal affairs of Poland. PAP said the Hungarian foreign minister discussed critical questions concerning the international situation with his Polish counterpart Jozef Czyrek. He was also met by Polish leaders Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski. [Text] [OW131655 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 13 Feb 82]

AFGHANS KILL SOVIET GENERAL--Beijing, February 23 (XINHUA)--A Soviet general was killed on January 19 in eastern Afghanistan when his helicopter was shot down by Afghan resistance fighters, according to Western wire reports received here. Sources in Afghanistan identified the Soviet officer as Lt. Gen. P. I. Shkidchenko, the highest ranking Soviet officer killed in Afghanistan since Soviet troops invaded the country in 1979. It was reported that two or three other Soviets and one Afghan aboard were killed. The wreckage was found about 6 miles from Khost, which is 112 miles southeast of Kabul. The sources said the news of the general's death was received

earlier but was withheld until it was verified by several reliable informants. Reports said the Soviet Army newspaper RED STAR published Shkidchenko's obituary on January 23. [Text] [OW231651 Beijing XINHUA in English 1643 GMT 23 Feb 82]

PAKISTANIS ARREST TERRORISTS--Islamabad, February 23 (XINHUA)--The police authorities in Gujranwala, Punjab Province of Pakistan, arrested nine terrorists last night, according to a newspaper report here today. The terrorists had received training in Afghanistan for conducting subversive activities in Pakistan. A big quantity of Russian-made weapons including 10 hand grenades, two rifles, five revolvers and 560 cartridges were captured by the police. This was disclosed at a press conference by senior police superintendent Mushtaq Ahmad in his office yesterday. [Text] [OW231111 Beijing XINHUA in English 0742 GMT 23 Feb 82]

SINGAPORE EXPELS SOVIET OFFICIALS--Beijing, February 22 (XINHUA)--The Singapore Government today ordered a Soviet diplomat and a Soviet official working for a local shipyard to leave Singapore within 24 hours on espionage charges, according to reports from Singapore. An official statement said Soviet diplomat Anatoliy Alekseyevich Larkin, second secretary of the Soviet Embassy, who had been in Singapore since September 1979 had tried to obtain "sensitive military information" from a Singapore army officer. Larkin had disguised himself as a journalist working for a European newspaper under a different name when he cultivated the Singapore army officer, who later informed his superiors of the matter. Soviet marine superintendent Alexander Alexandrovich Bondarev who was attached to a semi-official shipyard had recruited a local businessman as a KGB agent by promising him business deals. The Soviet official will be prohibited from entering Singapore again. Singapore is the third ASEAN country following Malaysia and Indonesia which had expelled Soviet diplomats and officials recently. [Text] [OW221550 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 22 Feb 82]

ZIMBABWE CABINET RESHUFFLE--Salisbury, February 17 (XINHUA)--Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe announced at a news conference today a cabinet reshuffle. Three ministers and one deputy minister from the Zimbabwean African People's Union (ZAPU) were dismissed. The government shakeup followed the discovery early this month of 30 arms caches on two ZAPU farms near Bulawayo, after which the prime minister said at a recent rally that some members of the ZAPU were planning to overthrow and take over the government. The four ZAPU members who were dismissed are Joshua Nkomo, minister without portfolio; Josiah Chinamano, minister of transport; Joseph Msika, minister of natural resources and water development; and J. Ntuta, deputy minister of mine. Mugabe said, two new ministries have been added and some ministries have been adjusted. Former Finance Minister E. Nkala was appointed minister of national supplies, and Dr. A. Zvobgo became minister of legal and parliamentary affairs. Other major cabinet changes include the appointment of Dr. Bernard Chidzero as minister of finance and economic planning; Richard Hove as minister of trade and commerce; Dr. H. Ushewokunze as minister of home affairs (former minister of health). [Text] [OW190322 Beijing XINHUA in English 0154 GMT 18 Feb 82]

CSO: 4000/69

GOVERNMENT WORK REPORT HIGHLIGHTED

Beijing GAN YUE TAN [SEMI-MONTHLY TALKS] in Chinese No 24, 25 Dec 81 pp 3-6

[Article: "Important Points for Study in Premier Zhao Ziyang's Government Work Report"]

[Text] The main subject of discussion at the fourth session of the Fifth National People's Congress was economic work. At the session Premier Zhao Ziyang gave a government work report entitled, "The President Economic Situation and the Principles for Future Economic Construction." This report uses the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to analyze our present economic situation by seeking truth from facts and to deal with leftist mistakes and influence in our country's economic construction. Proceeding from conditions in our country and in accordance to objective economic laws, it explicitly sets forth the principles for future economic construction and points out the fine prospects of development. This report is highly significant in guiding our economic development through a new course at a relatively dependable pace with better economic benefits, enabling the people to obtain even more material benefits.

I. The National Economy Is Beginning To Develop at a Steady Pace

The first part of the report analyzes the present economic situation and points out that in the past year, our economic work progressed in the course of consolidating existing accomplishments, overcoming immediate difficulties, further summing up experiences and increasing our understanding. It is estimated that the economic plan for 1981 will be successfully completed and that the goal of stabilizing the economy can be basically realized. This year, readjustment has been carried out extensively and there have been serious natural calamities. The total output value of industry and agriculture has not decreased but will increase by about 3 percent over last year. The whole economic situation is much better than estimated. The national economy has begun to develop at a steady pace.

1. The 10 manifestations of economic stability are: (1) basic balance in finance and credit; (2) basic stability in commodity prices; (3) overall increase in agricultural output and liveliness in the countryside; (4) overcoming historically rare floods and droughts; (5) large increase in light industrial output; (6) long-standing problems of the capital construction

front are gradually resolved; (8) scientific research work is closely combined with economic construction and is playing a major role; (9) expansion in domestic and foreign trade; (10) the daily lives of people continue to improve.

2. Economic stability proves that the readjustment policy is correct. Success in economic construction during the past year is the result of common struggle by people of all nationalities in the country under the party's leadership, and is the result of carrying out the eight character policy of "readjustment, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading." This year facts fully show that in the further readjustment on the economic front, the guiding ideology is correct, the course of development is sound, and the result is outstanding. Through readjustment, the demand of stabilizing the entire economy is basically reached, thereby further consolidating and developing the political situation of stability, unity and liveliness in the whole country.

3. The hidden danger in the national economy has not been entirely removed. The basic balance of revenue and expenditure this year has been realized under the condition of curtailed expenditure and not consolidation. We still need to go through a considerable period of time and make arduous effort in order to maintain the basic balance of finance and credit, achieve suitability of increase in output in consumer goods to increase in the society's purchasing power, maintain basic stability in commodity prices, make possible coordinated development of the national economy on this basis and basically improve financial and economic conditions.

II. Ten Principles for Economic Construction

The 2d part of Premier Zhao Ziyang's report discusses the tasks in our socialist economic construction and systematically sets forth 10 principles for economic construction.

1. Substance of the 10 principles. The first, second and third principles primarily discuss the problems of developing agriculture, light industry, heavy industry, and communications and transportation industries. They explicitly suggest that we must rely on policies and science to speed up agricultural growth; resolve the irrational problems within the economic and industrial structures; give importance to the growth of consumer goods industry; further readjust the service trend of heavy industry, increase the efficient use of energy and strengthen the construction of energy industry, communications and transportation industries. The fourth and fifth principles, based on the conditions and problems of existing enterprises in our country, suggests measures for transformation and reorganization and explains that extended reproduction and growth of productive forces in the future must chiefly rely on technological transformation, giving full play to the role of existing enterprises and carrying out overall reorganization of enterprises by groups. The sixth and seventh principles suggest ways to resolve the problems of construction capital by internal and external means. They suggest that we must emphasize the principle of creating, collecting and using wealth to increase and save capital funds and that we must adhere to an open door policy to increase our country's ability in self-reliance.

The eighth principle mainly explains how we should reliably reform the system of economic management and fully mobilize the enthusiasm of various sides. The ninth principle deals with the proportionally irrational condition between our country's backwardness in education and science and other departments in the national economy. It suggests that we must strive to increase the scientific and cultural level of all laborers and vigorously organize scientific research to tackle key problems. The 10th principle mainly says that we should adhere to the objective laws of the socialist economy in handling our work, centrally plan and arrange production, construction and the people's living proceeding from the mentality that everything is for the people.

2. The significance of the 10 principles is great. These 10 principles for economic construction are formulated on the basis of the "Resolution on certain questions in the history of our party since the founding of the People's Republic of China" issued by the Sixth Plenary Session of the Party Central Committee under the guidance of Mao Zedong Thought. It is a concrete expression of the policy of readjustment, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading, and has been accumulated by experience in the 32 years since the founding of the state particularly in the last 3 years. We must earnestly implement these 10 principles in order to thoroughly change the old practice which has long been guided by leftist ideology, truly proceed from the realities in our country, increase economic benefit, and open up a new course for economic construction. When we consider economic problems in the future we must place the basic starting point on increasing economic benefit.

III. Bright Prospects for China's Economic Construction

The third part of the report talks about the bright prospects of economic construction in our country, pointing out that in the last decade of this century we may very possibly open up a new period of economic vitalization.

1. Future Prospects. We need to spend 5 years or a little longer to further readjust the national economy so that the economic structure will become rationalized and at the same time we must carry out gradual and overall reform of various economic management systems. After the foundation is laid, the "reserve strength" will gradually increase and hopefully there will be faster economic growth in the future. When the period of economic vitalization in the last decade of this century arrives, our economy will have a considerable growth rate and there will be actual benefits. The living standards of our people will be greatly increased. We must strive to use the 20 years to triple the total industrial and agricultural output value and to enable people's consumption to reach a comparatively well-off level. By then, our country can proceed from a new starting point and speedily join the economic ranks of relatively developed countries.

2. The basis of optimistic prospects: (1) The emphasis of all our work has already shifted to modern socialist construction and will persist unswervingly. (2) Our rich resources are far short of being fully developed and utilized and contain enormous potentials in every respect. We have our own negative and positive experiences, and can also borrow and use advanced

technology and management experience of other countries to avoid detours. (3) We have the superiority of the socialist system. Reform of the whole economic system can enable this intrinsic superiority fully to play its role.

3. We must prevent two erroneous tendencies: We must prevent the failure to recognize our favorable conditions, lack of confidence in the future, pessimism and loss of hope in modern construction. We must also prevent the failure to recognize our existing problems and the arduousness and complexity of our tasks, and the unrealistic thinking of quick victories.

4. How should we make bright prospects a reality?

(1) We must rouse our spirit, go all out and do well in our present work. Our main task in economic development next year is: consolidate the result of a stable economy, continue to maintain basic balance of revenue and expenditure in finance and credit and maintain basic stability of prices, and strive to increase economic benefit so that the growth rate of the national economy will be a little higher than this year.

(2) Strive to build a high degree of socialist spiritual culture. Building a high degree of material culture and spiritual culture are closely related and supplementary to each other. Only if we build a high degree of socialist material culture and at the same time build a high degree of socialist spiritual culture can we safeguard the long-term growth of our national economy and the socialist trend in building a material culture.

(3) Overcome bureaucratism and increase work efficiency. The bureaucratic tendency existing in our political life and economic management is a serious obstacle to the new course of our national economy and to the construction of the four modernizations. The State Council has resolved to take decisive measures to reform government organs and improve the leadership's style of work and methods.

Questions for Thought

1. Why do we say that our national economy has started to develop at a steady pace?

2. What does basic financial balance of revenue and expenditure in 1981 tell us?

3. After having suffered serious calamities this year, why does our agriculture still have an overall increase in output?

4. Why do we say that the danger hidden in the national economy has not been completely removed?

5. Why do we say that the 10 principles can enable our economy to open up a new and more reliable course with better economic benefit, whereby people can obtain even more material benefit?

6. Why is increasing economic benefit the central problem of economic construction?

7. How should we understand the relationship between building material culture and building spiritual culture?

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STRUGGLE AGAINST BUREAUCRATISM DISCUSSED

Shanghai JEIFANG RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by Li Yongbing [2621 3938 0365]: "How Did Lenin Oppose Bureaucratism"]

[Text] After the October Revolution, Lenin strongly emphasized the struggle with bureaucratism in order to consolidate the political power of the soviets and build socialism in an impoverished Russia. He sharply pointed out at that time: "There is still a great deal of bureaucratism in various people's commissariats. Every commissariat has it." He specially exhorted the whole party: Communist Party members have become bureaucrats. If there is anything that can destroy us, this is it. Lenin fully exposed the grave danger of bureaucratism before the party and the people.

Why did bureaucratism exist and grow in Russia where the proletariat had achieved political power? Lenin made a penetrating analysis. First, bureaucratism was a bad influence left behind by bureaucratic organs and bureaucrats. Lenin pointed out that prerevolutionary Russia was a backward country under despotism. "The people were absolutely powerless in the face of bureaucrats, and bureaucrats with special privileges were all unsupervised." The October Revolution smashed the decadent and reactionary state organs and overthrew the bureaucrats who oppressed the people. However, the mentality and habits of the old society and old officials could not be thoroughly removed in a short time. Inevitably it grew in party and government organs and to varying degrees among certain staff workers.

Besides, the existence of small producers is the economic root of bureaucratism. At that time, the Russian countryside had not yet realized socialist collectivization and small agrarian economies remainded widely in existence. "The dispersed and unorganized state of small producers, their poverty and lack of civility, the inaccessibility of their locations, the existence of illiteracy, the lack of circulation between industry and agriculture and the lack of ties and cooperation between them" were precisely the economic roots of bureaucratism. Bureaucratism is the "superstructure of small producers' aversion to discipline and their apathy."

Moreover, low cultural level is another root of the existence and growth of bureaucratism. At that time 60 or 70 percent of the Russian people were

illiterate. This greatly limited the capacity of the masses of workers and peasants in taking part in the administration of the state and other undertakings. The masses of workers and peasants wanted to build superior state and other organs but they did not have the knowledge and culture necessary for establishing them. Low cultural level also greatly limited the growth of socialist democracy. Lenin frankly admitted at that time, "Although in its guiding principles the soviet is an organ that administers through the laboring masses, it is actually done through the advanced stratum of the proletariat for the laboring masses, and is not an organ that administers through the laboring masses." Precisely under these conditions of low cultural level and insufficient growth of democracy, bureaucratism easily grew among the cadres who held power.

At the same time, Lenin soberly recognized that the struggle with bureaucratism in an extremely poor country required a very long period of time and was an arduous task. Consequently, he taught people not to be disheartened by defeat in the struggle with bureaucratism. The "running sore of bureaucratism" cannot be "thoroughly eliminated" overnight. Only through stubborn effort can it be gradually reduced. At that time someone suggested "abandoning the running sore of bureaucratism." Lenin said that this suggestion was incorrect for it did not understand the nature of the problem. A "running sore" cannot be abandoned but can only be treated. This treatment cannot be external surgery; it can only be treated slowly and repeatedly for 20 or 30 times.

Lenin put forth a series of realistic measures to oppose and prevent bureaucratism.

First, inspect the work of all organs earnestly and frequently. Lenin believed that the key to the struggle with bureaucratism and the dilatory style of work was to have men of action and practice. We must seek talent--intelligent and capable men, who can turn the party and government instructions from dirty waste paper to lively practice. We must also conduct earnest and frequent inspection, nonperiodic inspection and sometimes shock inspection, and deal with them promptly. Lenin set an example for this. In January 1922, he personally conducted inspection work of rail cars at the key station of the Mowcow railway posing as an insigificant staff worker of the All-Russia committee on the elimination of counterrevolutionaries. He discovered extremely bad conditions: many things were stolen, engines were inoperative, rail cars frequently broke down on the way, station masters were completely ignorant, order was chaotic, and work was casually performed. If this was the case with transportation vehicles administered by such an authoritative organ as the All-Russia committee on the elimination of counterrevolutionaries, the condition of the entire people's commissariat for transportion could be imagined. Lenin handled this problem vigorously and speedily. He demanded that concerned departments immediately send a responsible person to take direct charge of this work and assume serious responsibility for any further neglect. He also demanded the issuance of a concise military regulation concerning rail cars; making explicit provisions for their secret and speedy movement, repair and maintenance, care for fuel, circuits, key stations and smooth passage through any place. He also demanded detailed reports of the

status of implementation and, in addition, commissioned special personnel to make nonperiodic inspection of implementation.

Second, use administrative and legal measures to struggle with bureaucratism. Lenin suggested that the deputy chairman of the people's committee and the committee of labor and national defense be given authority to carry out more frequent administrative punishment against those who committed bureaucratic mistakes. The state should speedily formulate the bill concerning this problem. Those who committed bureaucratism with serious circumstances must be dismissed from their jobs and be tried and punished by the courts. The people's courts must give greater emphasis to punishment by law against bureaucratism, dilatory style of work and neglect of duties in economic areas. The hearings of these cases should be most solemn and educational and verdicts should leave a deep impression on people. Some offenders should be rebuked in the newspapers. This will enhance a sense of responsibility among the people, draw the attention of the masses of workers and peasants to this important problem, and reach the actual goal: to achieve even greater economic success.

Third, simplify and improve state organs. Lenin pointed out that in order to treat the evil of bureaucratism we must reduce the size of the establishment, formulate standards for the establishment, reduce and carefully select staff, cut down unnecessary expenditure, and establish the system of individual responsibility for all types of work of organs at all levels. For this, Lenin drafted the resolution of the work of the deputy chairman of the people's committee and the committee of labor and national defense. Provisions were made for the deputy chairman's tasks, responsibilities, division of labor, methods of work and administrative organs. Lenin also demanded that state personnel learn advanced management of foreign countries and collect materials related to the standardization of official documents, such as procedure for exchange of official documents, format, typing, questions and replies.

Lenin did not oppose bureaucratism negatively but made positive efforts to improve the work of state organs. He believed that to improve state organs we need much energy, ability, and very earnest study of the question on how to make improvement. We must gradually popularize the work methods truly created by exemplary organs. Moreover, we must pay great attention to fostering good tendencies and those tested, new, young and vigorous forces of communism that have experienced the civil war and poverty.

Fourth, vigorously enhance the cultural level of the whole nation. On bureaucratism, Lenin said that "This kind of poisonous sore cannot be treated by military victory and political transformation, but can only be treated by enhancing culture." Only by greatly enhancing the scientific culture and educational levels of the whole country and nation, so that socialist democracy will more fully develop and all laboring people truly and directly take part in the administration of state and enterprises, can the phenomenon of bureaucratism be prevented and removed to the greatest extent.

Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out not too long ago: "The bureaucratic tendencies existing in our present state and political life as well as the work in economic administration are serious obstacles to the new path of developing the national economy and to the construction of the four modernizations." The party and government are paying great attention to this problem and are setting

party and government are paying great attention to this problem and are setting about to resolve it. In order to earnestly analyze the various manifestations of bureaucratism and its cause and to find the way to resolve such an evil, reviewing the important ideas Lenin had in this regard is clearly of educational value.

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NEW ADVANCES CITED IN NATIONALITIES' WORK

Beijing MINZU TUANJIE [NATIONALITIES' UNITY] in Chinese No 11, 15 Nov 81 pp 5-8

[Article by Chun Guang [2504 0342], Pei Lian [1014 1670] and Bing Chun [2671 2504]: "New Achievements in Nationalities' Work Since the 3rd Plenum of the 11th Central Committee"]

[Text] The 3rd Plenum of the Party's 11th Central Committee, which was convened three years ago, brought about our Party's renewed establishment of Marxist ideological, political and organizational lines, and each work task has been launched upon a pathway of healthy development. This is a great turning point since the founding of our Party and is replete with far-reaching historical importance. Under the guidance of the Third Plenum line, our country's nationalities' work has also brought order from chaos in its guiding principles, and this reaffirmation and implementation under new conditions has perfected and developed the Party's nationalities' policies, effectively readjusted and reformed nationalities' relationships, strengthened nationalities' unity and produced an excellent situation seldom seen in over 20 years.

I. From the foot of Mount Tai to the Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau, from the Treasure Island of Hainan to the Hulun Boir grasslands, throughout our vast nationalities' areas, everywhere there has emerged a vigorous situation marked by ease of mind among the masses, a spirit of inspiration among the cadres, unity among the nationalities, and the development of production. In particular, the redress of unjust and misguided judgments rendered during the Cultural Revolution under the influence of past mistaken leftist ideology has unburdened the spirits of the great number of minority cadres and masses who had been harmed, radiated the positiveness of building socialism, and enormously improved relationships between the Party and masses and among the nationalities. The masses who have had wrongs redressed have movingly stated: "The Communist Party is open and above-board, seeks truth from facts, and lives up to its word. We have faith in the Communist Party, and we will follow the Party forever."

The policy of self-government in the nationalities' areas is China's basic policy for solving nationalities' problems. However, during the decade of turmoil, this policy experienced the severe sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." The right of autonomy for the minorities was not respected, and autonomous regions were not so in fact. Now this situation has undergone an obvious transformation.

Nationalities' cadres, nationalities' written and spoken languages, and nationalities' styles have been universally revered, and new advances have been made in staffing autonomous organizations with minorities. The government posts of the five autonomous regions throughout the nation and the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress are all held by nationalities' cadres in the exercise of self-government; and within the 30 autonomous prefectures and 72 autonomous counties (banners), other than a few which have not yet held people's congresses to engage in direct elections, the important responsible people in the government power organs are all self-governing nationalities' cadres, and, moreover, the great majority of main responsible persons in Party organs are also self-governing nationalities' cadres. The number of national minorities' cadres throughout the country has reached 1.02 million, a three-fold increase over 1957, and an increase of 190,000 over 1978. The thing which heartens one is that the proportion of cadres with various professional skills has increased. At the end of the 1950's, only around 10 percent of nationalities' cadres had varying kinds of professional skills, whereas now the number has reached 30 percent. Each nationality has its own scientific and technical cadres. They have made positive contributions to developing science and technology in China by transforming the backward situation of science and technology among the national minorities. The overwhelming majority of national minorities' cadres, especially the leading cadres, support the Party line, uphold the four basic principles, have comparatively rich work experience and organizational leadership abilities, understand their own nationality's language, and are intimately familiar with the political, economic and cultural characteristics of their areas and with the customs and habits, thoughts and feelings of their own nationality. They are good at proceeding from actual conditions, suiting measures to local situations, and in conducting their efforts in the nationalities' manner which the masses of their regions most appreciate. National minorities' cadres and Han nationality cadres in national minorities' regions have come to have an ever deeper appreciation through long experience that when national minorities' cadres are separated from Han nationality cadres, nothing is done properly; and likewise that when Han nationality cadres are separated from national minorities' cadres, nothing is done properly. The mutual dependence and close unity of every nationality both spurs and promotes the unity among the nationalities' peoples.

The clearest manifestation of the transformations wrought in national minorities' regions are in the development of production and the betterment of life. Due to vigorously redressing the slew of leftist errors of the past, seeking truth from facts and the policy of suiting measures to local conditions, policies have been relaxed, the economy has been stimulated, burdens have been lightened, and our nation has been able to rest and build up strength. The nation has strengthened its support for building production in national minorities' regions. In addition to regular funds, additional funds just for aiding construction have reached over 1 billion yuan per year. At the same time, in poor nationalities' regions, taxes on agriculture and animal husbandry and grain requisitions by the state have been reduced or remitted, lessening the burdens and bringing real benefits to the masses. In particular, the promotion of various production responsibility systems has brought about compatibility between the production relations and the productive forces' level of development. Several nationality regions which have for many years been unable to solve basic problems of clothing and food have in one or two years experienced great transformations. In Jinping County of the Miao/Dong Autonomous

Prefecture in southwest Guizhou Province many people in the past often went about begging for food. Last year the per capita grain ration in the county reached 486 jin, and the average income was 60 yuan cash, and not only was there not a single beggar, moreover, 40 percent of the households had savings. The masses have sung out: "Grain is stored in my granary, and for things to eat I need not worry. When guests come into my home, they get both wine and meat aplenty." In the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, which occupies one-sixth of the land surface of China and where dwell over 10 different nationalities, once again this year there was advancement in agriculture and animal husbandry production on top of three successive years of bumper harvests. Total production of summer grains reached 4.313 billion jin, which surpassed the planned target. The total number of livestock in inventory at the end of June was 1.84 million head greater than at the same time the previous year and surpassed the highest levels ever. Industrial production progressed amidst readjustment. At the end of July, the gross output value was 1.991 billion yuan, which was 7.1 percent greater than at the same time last year. Social savings deposits have surpassed quotas in fulfilling the yearly plan. The Nei Monggol Autonomous Region's agricultural and animal husbandry situation is very good; and in a situation in which land area sowed in cereal grains has diminished by 1.3 million mu, the total production surpassed the highest levels ever, and oil crops and sugar beets have increased over 20 percent. The total number of livestock has risen 2 percent, and the proportion of marketed goods has more than doubled over last year, thereby furnishing the nation with great quantities of livestock products.

Among nationalities which dwell in scattered areas are some production communes and brigades which have experienced great changes. There are 35 separate Hui nationality brigades in Jining Prefecture of Shandong Province, and in 1980 they produced a total of over 29 million jin of grains, which was 1.08 million jin greater than 1979 and which represented 740 jin per capita. In 18 of these brigades, the average per mu yield surpassed 1000 jin. The total income of the 35 brigades was 11.12 million yuan, which is 2.51 million yuan more than 1979 and represents a per capita distribution of 117 yuan. In 1977 their average per capita income was 20 percent lower than the average for the entire area, but by 1980 it had become 20 percent higher than the average for the entire area. How great a change this is from low to high!

Last year of the 22 counties throughout the country which had an average collective distributed income of over 300 yuan per person, 16 were counties (banners) of national minorities' inhabited regions, which is 72.8 percent of the total number. In Maduo County of Qinghai Province, the average per capita income was 463 yuan, which is first in the nation.

The educational and cultural affairs of the national minorities' areas have been quite rapidly restored and developed through corrective policies and through reorganization and adjustment. Each relevant province and autonomous region has drafted concrete rules, on the basis of proceeding from actual conditions, for developing nationalities' educational affairs and has increased funds for nationalities' education and substantially raised the ranks of teaching personnel. In grassland areas, mountain areas and border areas, we have restored and established a system of boarding primary and middle schools in which the students' fees are covered by the state. The 10 nationalities' colleges which were devastated by Lin Biao and the

"gang of four" have either been or are being restored. The method of student enrollment which universities have adopted in which selection is based on excellence and preferential treatment is given on a proportional basis has taken positive effect, as well as the methods whereby a number of high level colleges and schools and various special training schools conduct nationalities' courses and preparatory courses in order to promote the greater and faster development of talent among the national minorities. For the past three years, each year there have been about 50,000 national minorities' graduates from universities and colleges, technical middle schools and secondary normal schools who have taken positions in the work force, thereby hastening the process of revolutionizing the ranks of national minorities' cadres and increasing their knowledge and entry into areas of specialization.

The transformation and developments in nationalities' areas have opened up a fine outlook for the people, and the people of every national minority heartily rejoice in this. In the words of one song:

> Grain aplenty, herds abundant, and lots of oil and meat,
> Such is the lift of the national minorities.
>
> Savings deposits abound, and many are they who can afford to buy top quality goods,
> The comrades sing out: Watch out that you don't knock the department store's doors down in your rush to get in!
>
> Many build new homes and many get married,
> Rejoicing and congratulations!
>
> So many are the numbers of national minorities' students and cadres,
> That it goes without saying, they are the masters of their own affairs.

II. Why is it that in the very short period of three years the Party's nationalities' work has achieved such great results and that the nationalities' areas have brought forth such a prosperous state of development that it makes one feel inspired? The most basic reason is that due to the work of the Party in bringing order from chaos, we have embarked upon the correct road. To quote what the masses are saying: "The Central Committee of the Party is concerned about the national minorities; and the Party's policies toward the nationalities once again have returned," and "a golden era of nationalities work has appeared."

Our Party continuously pays serious attention to nationalities' affairs. For a long time it has adhered to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as its guiding principle, has proceeded to act on the basis of China's actual conditions, has formulated and implemented a series of correct policies, such as nationalities' equality, nationalities' unity, nationalities' area autonomy and nationalities' prosperous development, etc., and has created and summed up a whole set of experiences on how to handle nationalities' work well. Since the founding of the nation, there has very rapidly formed among the nationalities of China a newly structured socialist nationalities' relationship which is unprecedented. However, at the end of the

1950's the nationalities' work of the Party began to be affected by the interference of leftist errors; and during the decade of internal turmoil the two counterrevolutionary cliques of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing seriously sabotaged the Party's nationalities' policies, but even more they brought enormous disaster upon the various nationalities' peoples. In smashing the counterrevolutionary clique of Jiang Qing, particularly since the 3rd Plenum of the 11th Central Committee, our Party has paid close attention to carrying out nationalities' policies, has produced major policy decisions and a series of significant directives, and has energetically strengthened nationalities' unity work. For the sake of the united front and of nationalities' and religious affairs departments, the Party Central Committee has expunged the label "carrying out capitulationist and counterrevolutionary lines." It has made important directives concerning nationalities' border areas, and, moreover, it has promoted propaganda education on nationalities' policies for all people and cadres of all nationalities throughout the country. Serious attention to nationalities' work has even increased, particularly since the establishment of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Party. Not long after its establishment, the Secretariat held a special discussion on work problems in Tibet and published the Central Committee's first report which was the "Circular on Passing Along the Summary of the Tibetan Work Conference." This circular accurately pointed out the central task of Tibetan affaris and the eight guiding principles. After more than a year the Tibetan Autonomous Region attained spectacular success in carrying out the Central Committee's decisions. The thing which is important and of universal impact is that through this report the mistaken viewpoint that "the nationalities problem is essentially a class problem," which was one of the serious aftereffects of the period of ideological turmoil, has been negated, and thorough reform and changing chaos into order have proceeded on the basis of nationalities' theory; they have clearly stated the essence and substance of nationality relations during the socialist period; and that stressing the strengthening of nationalities' unity and improving the political, economic and cultural conditions of each nationality are great strategic obligations. As the Central Committee of the Party has pointed out to the whole nation, this circular's basic spirit can similarly be appropriately applied in other autonomous nationalities' areas. Following this the Central Committee discussed the solution of work problems in Xinjiang, Nei Monggol and Yunnan, etc., in succession, and it ceaselessly perfected and developed the Party's nationalities' policies according to actual conditions and new circumstances and energetically guided and promoted nationalities' work.

The 6th Plenum of the Party's 11th Central Committee passed the "Resolution on Certain Historical Questions in the History of the Party Since the Founding of the PRC," which improved and developed socialist nationalities' relationships and strengthened the area of nationalities' unity. It contained a special exposition which correctly summed up the basic experiences and lessons of our country's nationalities' work, further clarified future directions in nationalities' work, and further unified thought, understanding and the movement to lay the basic foundation for the nationalities of China.

On 4 October this year when Comrade Hu Yaobang received the responsible persons of the All-China National Minorities Visiting Group, he stressed that the two great political obligations of our country at present were to handle well the nationalities' relationship and the task of bringing Taiwan back to the motherland, and he

raised nationalities' unity to an important position; also he emphatically pointed out the major importance of doing a good job in economic construction in national minorities' areas and strengthening nationalities' unity in a country of many different nationalities like ours.

Correct policy directions and an excellent work style are mutually complementary factors. The leading comrades of the State Council of the Party Central Committee have gone to such border areas as Tibet, Xinjiang, Nei Monggol, Ningxia, Hainan and Xishuangbanna to conduct sincere investigatory research, widely soliciting the opinions of the cadres and masses of those regions, and discussing ways of solving problems with them in order to create an example of restoring and spreading the excellent tradition of the Party's nationalities' work. Just in the period of time from May 1980 to October 1981, 10 leading comrades of the Party's Central Committee, including the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Secretary of the Secretariat, Premier of the State Council and Vice Premier, et al., have gone individually to conduct investigations and research in nationalities' areas and to guide work there. The major policy-making and the series of general and specific policies of the Central Committee on nationalities' work have been personally initiated by the actions and investigations and studies of our leading cadres so as to be formulated on the basis of experience and observation of the actual conditions in national minorities' areas and on hearing the opinions of the cadres and masses. Concerning the basic principles on nationalities' questions, they adhere to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and they enbody the basic policies on nationalities' equality, nationalities' unity, nationalities' regional autonomy and nationalities' development and prosperity, etc., which the Party has historically formulated through trial and experience to prove that they are correct, and which, in addition, they have developed promptly based on new conditions and new problems. The Central Committee has explicitly pointed out that the important components in the overall mission of building a strong socialist nation which is modernized, highly democratic and highly cultured, are to steadfastly attend to helping each national minority develop its political economy and culture, to ceaselessly move forward in adherence to the socialist road, and to successively bring about true equality for each national minority. It emphasizes that in order to improve and develop a socialist nationalities' relationships, the Han nationality and each national minority must engage in mutual dependence, mutual trust and mutual aid, and ceaselessly strengthen nationalities' unity. When emphasizing nationalities' work one must put doing a good job in economic work as a priority. At the same time it has been pointed out that in order to do a good job in nationalities' work one must delve deeply into the facts, conduct investigations and studies, understand the new conditions, seek truth from facts and suit measures to local conditions in solving real problems.

The Central Committee's guiding ideology and policy-making measures for solving nationalities' problems have received whole-hearted support from the people of every nationality. Even though as we look down the road ahead we still see this or that problem or trouble, nevertheless the national minorities' peoples with hearts full of confidence have said: "The Party's Central Committee has the greatest understanding of the hearts of we national minorities. Whatever we have thought, the Party's Central Committee has also thought, only more deeply and thoroughly than

we." "The Party's Central Committee has the determination, the boldness, and the way to lead us to overcome our difficulties; we then must have the courage and the confidence to cure poverty and bring about richness, to develop economics and culture, and contribute to the Four Modernizations."

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PARTY AND STATE

ROLE OF PARTY CADRES IN RECTIFYING WORKSTYLE DISCUSSED

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Rectification of the Party's Workstyle Will Lead to Success in Improving the Civilian Lifestyle"]

[Text] Both the party and the people can influence each other to bring about changes in their styles of work.

But the key to success in bringing about fundamental improvements in these two styles of work lies in the rectification of the party's style of work.

Although smugglers have become very active along the coast of Changle County, none of them has come from one of its brigades--Haixing. Tribute must be paid to the party branch of Haixing Brigade for maintaining strong leadership and for upholding a decent style of work.

The Jinjiang coast is now an area frequented by smugglers. But none of them comes from the Meilin Brigade in the area, because its party branch has been able to provide strong ideological and political leadership, steering its members clear of such social evils. The party branch has actively led the fishing boats in taking part in the checking and investigation of contraband merchandise. Thus far, they have helped the government caputre and confiscate more than 8 million yuan worth of contraband goods.

Contrary to these examples, there are other localities that are beset by smuggling and speculation caused mainly by some party members and party cadres, ranging from high to low levels, who have worked hand in glove to defraud the government. Their misdeeds have rendered their party organizations impotent as fighting headquarters. Some townships are now being swept by a trend that impels people to build private homes on public land; this trend was triggered by some party members and party cadres who were the first to use farmland for private purposes and to encroach on the public interest in order to enhance their private interests. It is natural that such dirty deals have rendered them impotent as administrators in commanding others.

Huang Changmao [7806 7022 5399], deputy head of the executive office of Longxi Prefecture, has been found guilty of abusing his authority by promoting his 46-year-old wife to a regular official position from a position as temporary

hired hand. Huang Baozang [7806 1405 5661], deputy secretary of the Jinjiang County Party Committee, not only has taken the liberty to build his own home on public land but also has deliberately allowed himself to fall behind in payments for its construction costs. He has also been found guilty of embezzling thousands of yuan from state and collective funds. Certainly, his misdeeds will have an exceedingly bad impact on society.

Meanwhile, those who have access to power have been able to give parties and indulge in excessive eating and drinking, to present gifts to friends, and to build private homes on public land without authorization. They also have been found guilty of corruption, of accepting gratuities and of applying illegal tactics in order to place their children in schools and jobs of their choice and to transfer their loved ones from agricultural to nonagricultural households. If these cadres who are found guilty of abusing power in violation of the law and discipline are not made targets of public condemnation, and if they are allowed to escape the punishment [that is due them] in accordance with the provisions of party discipline and the laws of the state, they will certainly become rotten and will cast a black pall on the brilliant image of our party.

Provincial leading organs have recently adopted a series of measures to correct unhealthy tendencies. It is certain that, with the blessing of the cadres and people throughout the province, their enforcement will have a positive role to play in rectifying the party's workstyle and in building a socialist spiritual civilization.

Rectification of the party's style of work is in need of supervision by the people, while success in improving the civilian lifestyle mainly calls for efforts by party cadres to play an exemplary role in this respect. As soon as the party's workstyle is rectified, fundamental improvements can be expected for the civilian lifestyle and social order. Comrades who erred in this direction must make conscientious efforts to study Comrade Chen Yun's important speech, entitled "Tell the Truth Instead of Trying To Save Your Face," so that they can voluntarily effect a break with their erroneous ideas. Leading bodies at all levels should never be kindhearted in dealing with those who thus far have shown no sign of atonement for their serious breach of discipline and violation of the laws, nor can they cover them up. If they were to do so, they would cast a pall on the party and help wrongdoers and criminals to escape justice.

9574
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MENTALITY OF SAVING FACE ON PART OF CADRES ANALYZED

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Dec 81 p 4

[Article by Wang Yaping [3769 0068 1627]: "On 'Saving Face'"]

[Text] In 1923, when Lu Xun was in Japan, he told his Japanese friends that the Chinese people had "an unquenchable propensity" for preserving their sense of honor. "This can be called something whose importance is second only to life."

First, it is human to do something to save face. In his "Collection of Qietieting Essays," Lu Xun said: "Any person who nevers losing face will prove to be a person insensitive to humiliation." A man who has no propensity to save face will prove to be one not afraid to lose face. Naturally, persons like that often have "no sense of shame." Among them are uncivilized, impolite, and immoral individuals who take pride in being able to deceive and inveigh against others and take liberties with women. They are not even ashamed to enhance their private interests at the expense of the public interest. In their contact with foreigners, others have proved insensitive to the humiliation of our national dignity. These are persons who are not afraid to lose face, and therefore they have no sense of shame or humiliation. This is why some persons with no sense of honor are capable of doing everything bad and ugly and of countering criticism from the masses with callousness and stony face. The Chinese tradition of regarding the preservation of a sense of honor as a matter of importance "second only to life" is not unjustified.

Second, the intention to save face is a mentality that should be analyzed. The term 'saving face' has its positive and negative aspects. Its positive aspect refers to individuals who should be praised for doing something to save face in the name of justice. Its negative aspect refers to hypocrites who should be critized for saving their skins.

"Those who reluctantly wear a serious face in trying to cover up their mistakes are called hypocrites: The most despicable hypocrites are individuals who regard vices as virtues, who never show any sign of atonement or plead guilty to crimes they have committed, and who always want to find some excuse to cover up their wrongdoings. Therefore, it can be said that the term 'saving face' has its hypocritical aspects." This statement by Lu Xun really provides

an analytical insight into the "hypocritical face" worn by some people. This statement is also applicable in real life. In order to 'save face,' some individuals who are aware of their mistakes have refused to admit or correct them. Instead, they always want to find some excuse to defend their errors. As a matter of fact, no one is infallible. One must be determined to correct one's mistakes. Doing so will not end up [causing one to] lose face. Instead, one will be praised for "performing such a great deed" and for doing such a marvelous job. If anyone tries to cover up his wrongdoings and shamelessly refuses to admit them, he risks loss of face within the truth is made known to the public.

The Chinese tradition of regarding the preservation of a sense of honor as a matter of "importance second only to life" should be highly valued by us, so that we will be able to save it rather than destroy it through an outburst of bad temper. It is good to correct mistakes. Doing so is in the interest of the party. We must save this "face" for our party. In a sense, doing so is not only a matter of "importance second only to life" but a performance more important than life. This is supposed to be a lovely face that everyone must try to save.

Actually, "a lovely face" can be saved only through practical struggle. Do you think that our minister of coal industry lost face when he launched a self-criticism at a meeting attended by thousands of people not long ago? Certainly not. Marxists are determined to correct their mistakes. As soon as practice proves that what we do is wrong, we must display determination to correct it, even at the cost of "losing face." It is pennywise but pound-foolish to save personal face at the expense of our revolutionary traditions and principles. This is why wrongdoers have no reason to save face. Any thought of trying to challenge critics to "gun duels" without taking into consideration the impact and consequences is an ugly idea that should be rejected by everyone.

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RECTIFICATION OF UNHEALTHY TENDENCIES IN WORK STYLE DISCUSSED

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by Wang Fu [3769 3940]: "Both 'Tigers' and 'Flies' Must Be Hit"]

[Text] In the course of rectifying the party's work style, some people have laid bare a problem, stating that thus far, "only flies are hit, tigers are still untouched," implying that our focus is on rectifying the unhealthy tendency adhered to by those at the bottom or ordinary cadres rather than on rectifying the unhealthy tendency that has affected those at the top or senior cadres. This allegation is clearly unilateral and erroneous.

The allegation that "only flies are hit and tigers remain untouched" is inconsistent with the fact. The party Central Committee and its responsible comrades have repeatedly pointed out: The party's work style is a problem that affects not only party organizations and government agencies at all levels but also all walks of life in our society. The unhealthy tendency takes all forms and wears all colors. It affects not only senior and middle level cadres but also ordinary cadres. Although as a whole, it is not in the mainstream of our party's style of work, and its followers are a minority, it poses a serious threat to the organization of the party and state. It also threatens to drive a wedge between the party and the masses, causing a large number of people to become disenchanted with what has taken place. For this reason, since the smashing of the "gang of four," the party has regarded the task of rectifying its work style as an important part of an endeavor to bring order out of chaos and a matter of prime importance to be grasped. It has displayed determination to rectify any unhealthy tendency no matter where it comes from. In 1979, the party Central Committee and the State Council jointly issued "Regulations Governing the Assessment of Payments for Senior Cadres" to be first implemented by central authorities. Meanwhile, the party and state have addressed themselves to the problems resulting from the prevalance of unhealthy tendencies that affected many senior and middle level cadres. These problems have been handled seriously and published by newspapers. How can we say that "only flies are hit and tigers remain untouched?"

There are some people who want to "hit only tigers." Their principal reason is: "As soon as the problems affecting those at the top or senior cadres are grasped, the problems affecting the ordinary cadres will automatically

disappear, thus making it unnecessary to hit 'tigers' and 'flies' at the same time." This is an oversimplification of facts. Undeniably, everyone will consider it necessary to focus attention on rectifying the style of work of senior cadres in leadership positions because the unhealthy tendencies followed by them will carry greater influence and dangers. But if anyone tends to minimize the problem of unhealthy tendencies that affect the party as a whole as well as all walks of social life as merely a minor issue affecting only senior and middle level cadres, he must be out of his mind, to say the least. Comrade Mao Zedong has left us this famous motto: "The dust untouched by brooms will not disappear automatically." The unhealthy tendency, like the dust, unswept by "brooms," will accumulate until it is stirred up into the air by the wind and spread to pollute the air of our party and threaten the health of people. The unhealthy tendency is undoubtedly a very complicated and delicate problem, that may have an inexplicable impact on those at the top, those at the bottom and others around them. Seeking only solutions for problems that affect those at the top or senior cadres is unlikely to make problems that affect those at the bottom or ordinary cadres "disappear automatically." Furthermore, it must be said that everyone is equal before party discipline and state laws; no one should be permitted to enjoy special privileges. Why should "flies" be treated as clean and innocent creatures, allowed to stand above party discipline and state laws? If that is the case, can it be called a special privilege?

What needs to be explained is the term "hit" discussed in this article, a term that should not be interpreted as an indication of the renewal of "cruel struggles and merciless attacks." Among the proponents of unhealthy tendencies, there are only a few serious violators of party discipline and state laws who have shown no signs of atonement for their wrongdoings despite repeated education. Except for these few persons who deserve punishment in accordance with the provisions of party discipline and state laws, the overwhelming majority presents only problems that can be resolved through criticism and education. The party always welcomes them as long as they admit and resolutely correct their mistakes.

True, it is easy to hit the "flies" and hard to touch "tigers." This is a fact that no one can deny. Particularly noteworthy is the fact that some leading cadres have devised various ways and resorted to a variety of tactics to tamper with the implementation of party discipline and state laws. This is a serious unhealthy tendency that needs to be resolutely corrected. As long as this tendency prevails, it is unlikely that certain "tigers" can be brought to justice.

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NEED TO CHECK UNHEALTHY TENDENCIES, RECTIFY WORK STYLE EMPHASIZED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jan 82 p 5

[Article by Zhang Lizhou [1728 7812 3166]: "Check the Evil Practice of Protecting Unhealthy Tendencies"]

[Text] As the new year is ushered in and everything in the world is renewed, one jubilant new event has followed another. One of the events is a decision by the party Central Committee and the Central Discipline Inspection Commission to concentrate attention on further rectifying the party's work style along with a proposal to achieve a decisive victory in this direction in the year to come. The party's work style is an issue that has commanded our attention for years. A survey of new developments in the year to come has brought to light new hopes, prompting the people firmly to believe that the prospect is delightful, and that "each year will bring something better than the previous year; what we can achieve in the year to come will surpass what we did in the year already gone."

Whether we can score a decisive victory in the rectification of the party's work style in the year to come depends largely on whether the leadership at all levels can be successful in overcoming the state of disarray and weakness in their struggle against unhealthy tendencies. This was an important idea emphasized at a forum held early this year by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission. This is really a thoughful and timely question. Why do we still face so many difficulties in rectifying the party's work style? Why can't we make it move in the right direction? It should be said that although the problem is caused by many factors, the crux of the problem is that one unhealthy tendency is protected by another.

This situation can be generally explained in the following two ways: (1) the forces against the unhealthy tendencies have become impotent. For example, many comrades who have described the unhealthy tendencies as grave dangers have been unable to back up their words with strong actions. Although they often "appear angry, they have no guts for combat" the unhealthy tendencies. Some people have summarized this attitude into "three dont's" they don't have courage or guts to combat the unhealthy tendencies; they don't want to fight against each other. Although, from the subjective point of view, these comrades appear to have no intention of protecting the unhealthy tendencies, the objective fact indicated otherwise. (2) A variety of reasons have led

people deliberately to provide cover and protection for the unhealthy tendencies. Whenever a cadre is about to be prosecuted on charges of violation of law and discipline, some individuals in leadership positions often want to come to his aid, or bail him out of detention. They can bring pressures to bear on the discipline inspection agencies until the major issues become minor ones and minor issues become naught. Certainly, they can achieve this by all means at their disposal, and for "reasons" that sound convincing to the public. For example, they can set him free under the pretext that "no one can avoid mistakes;" they can protect him with this admonition: "don't do it again;" they can clear him of all political, economic and legal responsibilities by saying that "the leadership will take over all responsibilities." In this way, they cover up all problems without holding themselves liable for anything. These are their tactics that cannot be enumerated one by one here.

Clearly, whatever they do is incompatible with the requirements for improving the inner-party life and for developing active ideological struggles. As shown in the point 2, some responsible comrades in leadership positions have become a visible or invisible obstacle to the rectification of the unhealthy tendencies. Actually, their role is one of protecting and shielding the serious unhealthy tendencies to varying degrees. This is something that commands our special attention.

A demonstration of determination to put an end to this unhealthy tendency of protecting another, and especially to investigate in a serious manner those who deliberately use their power to shield, protect and cover up the dangerous unhealthy tendencies, is extremely important to our struggle effectively to curb such tendencies. This is a measure that can help the people increase their confidence in this struggle.

Needless to say that some people inside the party and outside have exhibited little confidence in our party's ability to rectify its work style; certainly, they need to be educated. But what makes them lose confidence? Their personal and educational reasons notwithstanding, many comrades have become disenchanted with the "bureaucracy of mutual protection," a bureaucracy which emphasizes only personal relationships with a contempt for the laws. We can persuade these comrades not to think that way but we cannot denounce their thoughts as something completely groundless. Certainly, the pernicious and corrosive impact of that tendency, to protect all other unhealthy tendencies, on our society cannot be underestimated. First, to those interested in promoting the unhealthy tendencies, it means a direct and open support, a stimulus that will cause them to slide farther and farther down the wrong road. Second, to those comrades dedicated to the struggle against the unhealthy tendencies, it means cold waters which will have the effect of dampening their enthusiasm. Third, to the enforcers of the regulations, rules and discipline repeatedly reaffirmed by our party, it poses a threat to harass, boycott, and ruin their efforts. It will make it more difficult for them to improve the laws and discipline of the party and to rectify its work style. In a legal sense, whoever is accused on instigating and covering up crimes can be brought to justice. If those found guilty of accomodating, shielding and covering up the unhealthy tendencies are allowed to prevail without subjecting them to the due process of law, how can we rule out the

possibility that the sactity of the provisions of our party discipline now in force will not be jeopardized and comrades will not be demoralized? This is the reason why the unhealthy tendencies cannot be tolerated. Nor can we tolerate those bent on protecting such tendencies. To steer the party's work style to move decisively in the right direction in the year to come, we must do "two things simultaneously:" we must count on the entire party to continue the struggle until the unhealthy tendencies are brought under control; the entire party must be mobilized to concentrate on combating the evil forces devoted to protecting the unhealthy tendencies and bringing them under control. The latter is a prerequisite for ensuring the success of the former. Only in this way can the people more courageously and confidently resist the unhealthy tendencies and bring the party's struggle against the unhealthy tendencies to a successful conslusion.

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NEED TO ELIMINATE UNFAIR COMMERCIAL PRACTICES URGED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Feb 82 p 8

[Article by Bai Ding [4101 0002]: "The Backlash of Cultivating Relationships for Ulterior Motives"]

[Text] The State Council has issued a "Circular Concerning the Prohibition of the Illegal Practices in the Circulation of Commodities" followed by another "Circular on Strengthening Party Discipline and Banning the Illegal Practice of Building Relationships for Ulterior Motives" issued by the Central Commission for Inspection of Discipline. The tendencies pointed out by the State Council and the Central Commission for Inspection of Discipline are really visible in our everyday activities. Their growth has become so alarming and astonishing that we have found them very difficult to overcome. Thus far, they have become a part of our social climate and a force of habit. Those clearly visible cases of bribery and its variations can now be more easily prosecuted as stipulated in our party discipline and state laws. But there are elusive and baffling cases that cannot be easily solve. Indictment of such cases calls for hard work.

For example, we often fail to get train tickets through reservations or purchase in person no matter how urgent are our trips. Our problems will remain unsolved even if we bring along with us official letters of recommendation certifying the emergency of our trips, and follow it with repeated personal pleas. But we can get the tickets without difficulty if anyone of us has acquaintances on the staff of the railway administration. The same is true of shopping for goods in great demand. If you have acquaintances, you can get anything that is not available to others. I know a doctor who does not worry about the availability of merchandise for him and does not get it through bribery. I was told that as a doctor, he can please his counterparts with "all possible convenient services" including clinical service, and supplies of medicine. He is even responsive to requests for false certifications or prescriptions. A manager of a certain bank used to be responsive to any requests from a certain construction team under his supervision in exchange for its services for processing his own timber into finished products to his satisfaction. Later, in a swift change in his attitude, and in a full exercise of his prerogative as a "supervisor," he began to nitpick about its shortcomings and made things very difficult. This came after two jobseekers and one building contractor he recommended for the team were rejected. It

goes without saying that the team's free processing of his privately owned timber was certainly wrong, and that under normal circumstances, his exercise of a supervisory role in criticizing and correcting errors in work done by the team was also justified. But he did not do this for the benefit of the state but entirely for the purpose of retribution for personal reasons, to vent his wrath, and compulsively push people around as an act of reprisal. This counterblow was really effective because he did so in a "businesslike" manner, and in the graceful name of justice which could silence anyone who wanted to air his side of the story. This is supposed to be the most dreadful backlash of "cultivating relationships for ulterior motives." But if you want to get business done, you still have no choice but to maintain certain relations with persons like that manager. If you strain the relations to the extreme breaking point, he can exercise his power to turn off the engine of your car and stall your movement and your business transactions. Although this practice is deeply hated by the people, they are still fearful of reprisals. Persons like that manager resemble foxes with foul odors. This is why the people are afraid to touch them and want reluctantly to accommodate them. This has prompted some people to say ruefully: "Through the building of such relationships, we can get things easily done. In their absence, we cannot move a single step.

Every party member, every cadre and every state employee are the people's servants. The power delegated to them by the party and the people (including stethoscopes, steering wheels, meat cutters' knives, and scales for sales work) must be used to serve the interests of the party, the nation and the people. No one should be allowed to trade the principles for personal gains. The currently prevailing unhealthy tendency to "cultivate relationships for ulterior motives" is like cancerous cells which will have a serious bad effect on the people's minds, social life, and the health of the party and state. It also threatens to undermine the normal relationships between the party and the masses, between cadres and the masses, between individuals and between one government department and another, to disrupt the development of the socialist economy and the socialist spiritual civilization, to tarnish the brilliant images of the party and socialism. This is something well known to all. This is why the people have already taken action in response to the party Central Committee's and the State Council's call. But they are still scared by the backlash of such business relationships. Leading organs must work out a better plan to deal with the so-called "dreadful souls that nobody dares to touch."

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SCHOLARS DISCUSS PROSPECTS OF REUNIFICATION OF TAIWAN

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Dec 81 p 3

[Article by Tong Jiazhou [4547 1367 3166]: "On Patriotism"]

[Text] From 7 to 12 December, the Fuzhou Chapter of the Fujian Provincial Society of History and the History Department of Fujian Normal University held their joint 1981 academic seminar, to which a total of more than 150 persons were invited. The major topic of the seminar was patriotism. Other topics discussed by comrades at the seminar ranged from the evaluation of patriotic figures in history to the revolutionary activities that took place in Fujian and Taiwan during the period of the 1911 Revolution, and from the history of relations between Fujian and Taiwan to the contributions of overseas to their motherland.

Comrades present at the seminar said: The subject of patriotism that we are talking about today stands for a warm love of our motherland and its soil, people, history, excellent cultural heritage, socialist system, and great future. This constitutes profound affection for our homeland. Patriotism represents a tremendous spiritual strength that can be harnessed to build socialism, and a broad ideological and political foundation of great unity among the people of all nationalities, including those in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao, and overseas Chinese residents. The Chinese nation is a great nation in this world; it has a history full of outstanding national heroes and patriots too numerous to mention here. This spiritual legacy is so valuable that it is worthy of our constant efforts to pass it along from generation to generation. Today, we must broaden education in patriotism in connection with education in the rehabilitation of the Chinese nation and the realization of the four modernizations. We must take truth at its face value and uphold the principle of seeking truth from facts. Under no circumstances can we adopt far-fetched interpretations to distort history. We must draw a clear line between historical patriotism and the feudal concept of loyalty to the emperor. We must take a correct view of the historical relations between people of different nationalities. With regard to foreign relations, we must oppose foreign aggression, reject narrowminded nationalism, and repudiate the ossified and conservative doctrine that everything Chinese is best. In the course of learning useful things from foreign countries, we must stand for "principle," as Lu Xun did, and must discourage the people from worshiping everything foreign blindly or swallowing it without going

through a digestive process. The syndrome of xenophobia accompanied by violence should be rejected.

Also discussed at the seminar were a number of outstanding historical patriotic figures, including Lin Zexu, Zheng Chenggong, Zuo Zongtang, Kang Xi, Wen Tianxiang, Qi Jianguang, Sun Yat-sen, and Chen Jiageng. Associate Professor Lin Jidao [2651 4764 3614], a great-grandson of a grandson of Lin Zexu, attended the seminar. He said: Lin Zexu was an indomitable national hero--a name he earned through his action to ban opium and through the execution of his strategy to counter British aggression. He was also a champion of patriotism, which he demonstrated during his tour of duty in Jiangsu, Hunan, and Guangdong, by working to relieve victims of natural calamities, and by initiating the building of water-conservancy projects. What makes him even more unforgettable to us was his dedication to the development of the frontier region of our motherland after he was unjustly demoted and banished to Zinjiang. His patriotic concern for the country and the people was reflected in his poems and Chinese couplets inscribed on scrolls.

Also discussed at the seminar were the revolutionary activities that took place in Fujian and Taiwan during the period of the 1911 Revolution and the history of relations between Fujian and Taiwan. During the discussion of a topic entitled "The Taiwan People's Demand and Struggle for the Return of Taiwan to the Motherland During the Period of the 1911 Revolution," some comrades cited a number of facts to verify the point that the Taiwan people are our compatriots linked by blood; they have long been known for their tradition as patriots, and have long cherished the desire for unification with the mainland of the motherland. This desire dates far back to the period of the 1911 Revolution, when Taiwan remained under Japanese occupation. By then the Taiwan people, unwilling to live under subjugation, never ceased staging uprisings and waging struggles in the hope of returning the island to the embrace of the motherland. Some comrades cited facts to portray the life of Wu Sha, a native of Zhangpu County, Fujian, who, during the Qianlong Reign of the Qing Dynasty, led a group of his townsfolk in crossing the stormy strait to Taiwan. After reaching there, they joined the local aboriginal people in developing the land. It took them several generations and cost them hard work to turn that former vast wilderness of Ilan into fertile fields. This indicates that the beautiful island of Taiwan, a part of the motherland, was the fruit of hard labor jointly performed by people from Fujian and Guangdong and local aboriginal people. For this reason, Taiwan can enjoy a bright future only after it is united with the motherland. Comrades also praised the glorious tradition of patriotism inherited by the people of Fujian and national heroes and patriots who have appeared one after another in its history. Today, as the spring breeze is sweeping the province, we must strive to sum up historical experiences and carry forward the tradition of patriotism as a contribution to the rehabilitation of the Chinese nation.

9574
CSO: 4005/568

EFFORTS TO UTILIZE TALENT OF OVERSEAS CHINESE REPORTED

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jan 82 p 1

[Report: "Exert Our Spirit, Go All Out To Build Socialist New Native Districts of Overseas Chinese; Our Province Convenes Congress of Returned Overseas Chinese, Relatives of Overseas Chinese, Advanced Units of Workers in Overseas Chinese Affairs, and Advanced Production Workers"]

[Text] The congress of our province's returned overseas Chinese, relatives of overseas Chinese, advanced units of workers in overseas Chinese affairs, and advanced production workers took place in Fuzhou from 4 to 8 January.

Four-hundred-eithty representatives of returned overseas Chinese, relatives of overseas Chinese, advanced units of workers in overseas Chinese affairs, and advanced production workers from the province's various fronts attended the congress.

Provincial leading comrades Wu Hongxiang [0124 3163 4382], Yuan Gai [5913 2395], Wen Fushan [3306 7096 1472], Guo Ruiren [6753 3843 0086], and responsible persons of workers,' youth and women's organizations attended the opening ceremony. On behalf of the provincial party committee and the provincial government, Wu Hongxiang extended warm congratulations to the congress and also gave a talk.

After recalling the achievements that our province's work in overseas Chinese affairs has scored, Wu Hongxiang put forward his opinion on four points with respect to our future work: 1. We must clearly understand the fine situation before us and clarify the goals of our struggle. He said that our situation in the province is good: industry and agriculture have scored an overall increase in production; financial revenues and expenditures are basically balanced; external economic work has made new progress; and the political situation of stability and unity is becoming increasingly consolidated and is developing. As for problems that still exist in the path of our advance, we should carry out hard and solid work in order to seriously solve them. He emphatically pointed out that our most basic task at present and in the days ahead is to grasp material civilization on the one hand and spiritual civilization on the other hand by making a go of our national economy and making a go of our spiritual civilization. All our departments and all our work must follow and serve these two major goals in order to make greater

progress than last year in the building of our socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization. 2. We must seriously study and implement the 10 principles of economic construction and make greater contributions to Fujian's economic revival. He said: The core question of the 10 principles of economic construction is to do everything we can in order to increase economic results in production, construction, circulation, and other such realms. Entrepreneurial units run by our overseas Chinese affairs departments, such as factories, farms, tourist agencies, and service agencies, must all stress economic impact and devote themselves to enlivening and managing well each and every one of these enterprises. Wu Hongxiang pointed out that in order to adhere to and implement the 10 principles of economic construction, we must insist on the policy of opening up to the outside world and give scope to the many strong points of the overseas Chinese in Fujian. There are both talent and resources among the more than 5 million overseas Chinese of our province, and the overwhelming majority of them are concerned about their motherland and love their native districts and are willing to contribute their resources and talent to the four modernizations. Not only must we continue to manage well the processing of imported materials, the assembly of imported parts, the completion of imported samples and compensatory trade, the settlement of returned overseas Chinese, and the employment of the relatives of overseas Chinese, as well as solve the [problem of] labor outlets in the native districts of the overseas Chinese, thereby creating wealth for the state and the collectives, but we must also dauntlessly absorb overseas Chinese capital and foreign capital, import new technologies and equipment, reform existing enterprises, raise the technical level of our production, add new productive capabilities, further develop joint enterprises and cooperative management, build new medium and small enterprises, and gather capital to establish a number of core projects to welcome investments in them by overseas Chinese businessmen and foreign businessmen, and provide overseas Chinese with conditions more favorable than those intended for investment by foreign businessmen. We should discover, train, and dauntlessly use the talents that exists among the returned overseas Chinese and relatives of overseas Chinese in order to adapt to the expansion of our external economic and technical exchanges. 3. We must strengthen our ideological and political work and do a good job of building our socialist spiritual civilization in the vast overseas Chinese districts. During the period of our economic revival, ideological and political work is of special importance. Overseas Chinese affairs departments at various levels and basic-level organizations in the overseas Chinese districts should all put ideological and political work as an important item on their agenda, and really make a point of paying attention to it ideologically, strengthening it organizationally, and closely grasping it in our work in order to earnestly achieve results. At present, we must make a special effort to grasp well the task of changing existing customs so as to have a clean, healthy, and beneficial Spring Festival; we must carry out propaganda with regard to forestation so as to make the motherland green, with regard to doing a good job of public health work, with regard to beautifying the environment and improving our service attitudes, and with regard to raising the quality of our services; and we must broadly and penetratingly launch activities concerning the "five stresses" and "four points of beauty." In the overseas Chinese districts, we must pay special attention to conduct education on the legal system and on opposition to

corruption and erosion, resist the corrosion of reactionary, bourgeois ideologies, and curb unhealthy practices that ignore state dignity and personal dignity in order to do a good job of ameliorating social customs and social order and security. We must break down old customs and habits and establish new moral customs. 4. We must continue to do a good job in our overseas Chinese affairs work, and protect and develop the overseas brethrens' ardor in loving their country and loving their native districts. We must conscientiously realize the party's various policies in order to mobilize the enthusiasm of the returned overseas Chinese and overseas brethren for loving their country and their native districts and for participating in socialist construction, and at the same time do a good job of external propaganda and reception and entertainment.

Responsible comrades of the provincial party committee and provincial government Xiang Nan [7309 0589], Ma Xingyuan [7456 5281 0337], and Cheng Xu [4453 1645] came to the meeting to call on the delegates. Comrade Xiang Nan also gave a talk at the meeting.

Wang Hanjie [3769 3352 2638], director of the provincial Bureau of Overseas Chinese Affairs, delivered a work report at the meeting. There were 18 advanced units and advanced individuals who made statements at the meeting. During the congress, the provincial corps committee and provincial women's federation also invited relevant delegates to hold a forum.

The congress awarded prized and souvenirs to the advanced units, advanced production workers, and advanced personnel.

The congress passed a proposal to be presented to the returned overseas Chinese, relatives of overseas Chinese, and overseas Chinese affairs workers.

9255
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TWELVE ECONOMIC OFFENSES BY CADRES, ENTERPRISES REPORTED

Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 1 Feb 82 p 5

[Special dispatch from Beijing: "Finance Ministry Survey Indicates Irregularities Among Cadres Are Very Serious; There Are 12 Principal Manifestations"]

[Text] In his Spring Festival talk, CCP Vice Chairman Li Xiannian said that two major measures must be carried out this year: one is simplification of the administrative structure, and the other is serious punishment of corruption. The latter is intended mainly for the current cases of economic offenses. Once a leading cadre becomes implicated, no leniency will be shown to him, and [Li] declared that it is necessary to "carry out these measures vigorously and speedily, and get to the bottom of things."

This reporter has learned that the CCP Central Committee started long ago to embark on investigations into the situation concerning economic offenses. According to what is revealed in a set of data sorted out by the party group of the Ministry of Finance and received by the central Commission for Inspection of Discipline, the situation concerning violations of financial and economic discipline by the leading cadres of certain organs and enterprises at present is very serious. There are mainly 12 manifestations in this regard:

1. In submitting profits to the state treasury, these entrepreneurial units fail to follow state prescriptions, allocate costs at random, list expenses at random, and list business expenditures at random; they overdraw funds from the portions of profits to be retained and also from various special funds; they intercept, divert, and lag behind in submitting the profits and depreciation funds due the state treasury; the departments in charge of these enterprises raise the portions of the profits to be retained and extend the criteria and limits for their expenditures without authorization.

2. In the case of tax revenues, tax-paying units resort to evasion of tax payments, omission of taxes, delays in making tax payments, unauthorized decisions on tax reduction and tax exemption, or even resistance to paying the taxes levied; the departments in charge of these enterprises take it upon themselves to issue documents to the lower levels contrary to the tax laws and regulations of the state.

3. In capital construction, construction projects that should be suspended or deferred are allowed privately to continue operation and construction; funds are randomly diverted from all irrelevant sources for the purpose of carrying out capital construction beyond what is planned.

4. In the matter of budget control, local governments, financial and responsible departments turn the general concept of the state into their own parochial concept of the state, and turn what is within budgetary figures into what is beyond them; they intercept and divert revenues that should be submitted to the state treasury.

5. As for prices, the selling and purchase prices of products are raised or price increases for extra purchases are extended without authorization; when products are put up for sale, tricks are played in pricing them so as to fatten private pockets at the expense of the state.

6. In economic management, because of serious dereliction, the state has suffered serious losses.

7. In commodity distribution, commodities which can be purchased only upon approval, such as passenger cars, sofas, carpets, etc., are bought without authorization and in violation of the regulation on control over the purchasing power of social groups; products are privately distributed at a lower price within certain units, or advantage is taken through these products to establish personal relations and extend favors.

8. With regard to the wages and benefits of personnel, organic charts of units are expanded, the number of personnel increased, and the criteria for expenditures raised without authorization; rewards, allowances, subsidies, and overtime compensation in money and in kind are given at random.

9. As for the use of public funds, emphasis is placed on pomp and extravagance, and public funds are used for entertainment and the presenting of gifts; public funds are held and not returned for long periods of time.

10. In the course of external exchanges and foreign visits and study trips, gifts are demanded and bribes are accepted, and foreign exchange is privately divided; efforts are even made to connive domestically and abroad so as to buy tack or sell back materials and make a profit in the process.

11. Advantage is taken of one's own office and power to bribe others and take bribes from others, to fleece and extort from others, to commit corruption and larceny, and to engage in activities of speculation and doubledealing.

12. Attacks are launched and retaliation is practiced against those personnel, especially financial and accounting personnel, who insist on protecting our financial and economic systems and resisting unhealthy practices.

9255
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LAO DEFECTOR TO PRC ON VPA CHEMICAL WEAPONS

OW151409 Hong Kong AFP in English 1353 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, 15 Dec (AFP)--A Laotian defector who has just been granted political asylum in China told a press conference here today Vietnamese forces were using chemical weapons in Laos.

Dr. Khamsengkeo Sensathit, a former Laotian Public Health Ministry official, said these arms were used by artillery and air force units mainly against Meo tribesmen. "The Vietnamese have total control over these weapons which they surround with great secrecy," he added.

The United States has indicated that it has "evidence" of use of chemical arms by Vietnamese troops in Cambodia and Laos.

Dr. Khamsengkeo, the first Laotian official to seek refuge in China since the Sino-Laotian [relations] [word indistinct] in 1978, said he had defected during a trip to Afghanistan.

Dr. Khamsengkeo, who would only say that he was "over 50," refused to indicate when he had arrived in China but indicated that he was to have attended a meeting in Kabul in his capacity as secretary-general of the Lao People's Asian-Afro Solidarity Committee.

He said he has chosen to flee because he was unhappy with "the control of (Vietnamese Communist Party first secretary) Le Duan's clique over Laos" and accused Hanoi of "colonizing" his country and turning his countrymen into "slaves."

"The Laotian people increasingly suffer from the Vietnamese presence," he added, noting that about 50,000 Vietnamese troops were controlling his country.

He also indicated that 3,000 Soviet advisers were currently deployed in Laos, mostly assigned to air force units. Sixteen Soviet-built Mig-21 are also based here, he said.

Dr. Khamsengkeo [said] his country's economic situation was now "as bad" as before the establishment of "national independence" (communist rule) in 1975 with spiralling inflation and widespread blackmarketing.

He vowed to continue the struggle for "independence of the (Laotian) fatherland" and said his defection was a "personal matter" in which his family left behind in Laos should not be implicated by Vientiane authorities.

CSO: 4000/69 END

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March 25, 1982